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Sravana 4, 1888 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 2.—*Tuesday, July* 26, 1966/*Sravana* 4, 1888 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference .	245—50
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Question Nos. 31 to 34	250—79
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 35 to 60.	279—300
Unstarred Questions Nos. 99 to 124, 126, 128 to 181, 183 to 206, 208 to 229, 231 to 245, 247 to 261, 263 and 264. . . .	300—422
Re. Motions for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notices (Query)	422—28
Papers Laid on the Table	428—36
Question of Privilege raised by Shri Kamath on 13-5-1966, against P.T.I.	436—41
Re. Recent Railway Accidents	441-42
Re. Decorum of the House etc.	442—59
Motion *Re.* Present Economic Situation in the country . .	459—565
Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri	459—71
Shri M. R. Masani	473—500
Shri Khadilkar	501—17
Shri U. M. Trivedi	517—28
Shri V. B. Gandhi	528—34
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	534—47
Shri K. C. Pant.	547—60
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	565
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-eighth Report . . .	565
Half-an-hour Discussion	
Re. Procurement Levy Schemes of States . . .	566—76
Shri Madhu Limaye	566—73
Shri Govinda Menon	574—76

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 26, 1966/Sravana 4, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy who passed away at Madras on the 25th July, 1966 at the age of 61.

Shri Ramaswamy was a sitting Member of this House from the Salem constituency of Madras. He was also a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He was also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee for a number of years and served on a number of other Parliamentary Committees as well. He took an active part in the proceedings of the House and the Committees. He was Deputy Minister of Railways from 1958 to 1964 and Deputy Minister of Commerce from June 1964 to January 1966.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yesterday, Chaudhury Haider Hussain who was also the Member of the First Lok Sabha passed away at Lucknow.

Mr. Speaker: We have learnt it just now. We will make an obituary reference tomorrow.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have all learnt with great shock and extreme grief about the sad and untimely death of a dear friend, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy who was a sitting Member of Parliament. He was a popular figure with all sections of the House.

He entered public life with a distinguished academic background and soon gained eminence in various fields of social activity. He was connected with a number of educational and welfare institutions and hospitals. His work for eradication of tuberculosis and for better hospital facilities for ailing humanity will be remembered in the South and particularly in Salem District which he represented in the Parliament with distinction. He was also a great philanthropist. Many important institutions in the South were the beneficiaries of his philanthropy. He was Secretary of the Congress Party for some time and was also Deputy Minister first in the Ministry of Railways and then in the Ministry of Commerce. It is very unfortunate that he has been snatched away from us at a very untimely age. I offer my respectful homage to him as a colleague and offer condolences to his family. I hope, Sir, the House will join with me in requesting you to convey the sentiments of the House on his sad demise to the members of the bereaved family.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It was a great shock when we learnt of the passing away of our friend and colleague, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. I have known him since the days of the First Parliament and even though we had occasional tussles in this House, particularly in the period when he

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

was an ordinary Member on the other side, we always found him a polite and helpful person and his helpful character continued till his death. He was known as a person with modesty and unassumingness to all of us.

On my behalf and my Party, I associate myself with the sense of sorrow which has fallen on the bereaved family and I join with the sentiments expressed to be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I was shocked to learn this morning about the sad demise of our friend and colleague, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. He was not keeping good health for some time. I knew him since the First Parliament as an ordinary Member and as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee in which we worked together. He was jovial by nature and even when he became the Deputy Minister, he did not lose his politeness, courtesy and good behaviour. In losing him, certainly we have lost a good parliamentarian and an amiable friend. I join with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and I request you, Sir, on my behalf and my Party, to convey our feelings to the bereaved family.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry the shocking news of the sad demise of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy has come to all of us. I used to know his father. He was a great patriot in those days when it was very dangerous to be patriotic. His father, Venkatachalam Chettiar, who was one of the leading lawyers in Salem, stood by the national movement, stood by the national leadership and I think, he was a legislator also for some time. We all used to have great respect for him. So I was very happy when his son also came to achieve eminence in this Parliament and also in public life in Tamil Nad. Mr. Ramaswamy had endeared himself to all those with whom he came in touch. His wife is also a very *dharmic* lady. I think they did not have any children. Both of them began to show so much of their love and affection for all the helpless children. They tried to found an institution also in Delhi for the benefit of such helpless children. Both of them were very good social workers besides being politicians and we used to like him very much when he was Deputy Minister in charge of Railways. Sometimes some of us, as is usual with us, used to be a little saucy and you were a witness to that; he put up with us with great forbearance and he discharged his duties ably.

I am sorry he has passed away so suddenly and so soon. We all mourn his death. I request you to send our condolences to his devoted wife.

Shri Nambiar: We are very sorry to hear about the sad demise of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, whom I knew even earlier than coming to this House. As a public worker he has earned great fame and his sad demise is a loss not only for the members of this House but also for the people of Tamil Nad. I associate myself with the feelings expressed here on this great loss to the cause of public service.

Shri Hem Barua: We were shocked to hear about the untimely passing away of a very good comrade of ours, a colleague of ours, Mr. Ramaswamy, this morning. Last year we were together at the Willingdon Nursing Home. Mr. Ramaswamy had left that and now I will say with great regret that he has left me behind to mourn his death. Affable in manners and gentle in demeanour, he impressed us all much as a good friend and as a good Parliamentarian also. We deeply mourn his loss and I, on behalf of my party, associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the Leader of the House and also by the leaders of other groups in this House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I rise to associate myself with the sentiments ex-

pressed by the Leader of the House and by the leaders of the other groups.

Only during the last session I had the privilege of sitting with him in a committee which was reviewing the Advocates Act along with the hon. Law Minister. He brought to bear on his Parliamentary and other work the remarkable quality of humility with his scholarship and detachment, which is the hallmark of those who have cultivated a sense of public service in them. He had endeared himself as a gentle, urbane and good man and we all will miss his gentle presence amidst us in the days to come. I deeply mourn the death of one who was loved by all of us.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामास्वामी को मने रेलवे उपमंत्री के रूप में नजदीक से देखा है और मैंने पाया कि वे अपने कार्य को ठोस रूप में करने के अभ्यस्त थे। उनको दिखावा पसन्द नहीं था, जो उनके दिल के भीतर होता था, वही बात वह किया करते थे और उसके बाद गलत-फहमी होती थी तो उसको वह दूर करते थे।

उन के इस असामियक देहावसान के ऊपर हम सब को बहुत धक्का लगा है। मैं अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करता हूं।

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): On behalf of my party, I associate myself with the Leader of the House and my other colleagues in the sentiments which they have expressed on the sad demise of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy belonged to my place, namely Salem. He was a good social worker and a veteran parliamentarian. He led a brilliant life as a Deputy Minister in the Central Government. He had done yeoman service to my part of the country. Through his efforts, he had collected a lot of funds and constructed a women's college in my place, namely Salem. His wife also has been a very good social worker. His father was a well-known and eminent lawyer and a good freedom-fighter in those days.

On behalf of my party, I associate myself with the leaders of the other groups and parties in offering our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामास्वामी जो इस सदन के एक वरिष्ठ मेम्बर थे और सामाजिक सेवायें उनके हृदय में कूट-कूट कर भरी थीं, उनका आज का बिछुड़न हम सब को बहुत महसूस हुआ है। मैं और मेरा दल अपने आपको इस दुख में सम्मिलित करता है।

Mr. Speaker: I also associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed. We had known Shri S. V. Ramaswamy for some time.

I would now request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sense of sorrow.

[The Members then stood in silence for a short while]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tour of Famine Areas by the Prime Minister

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*31. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas affected by famine which have been toured by the Prime Minister, State-wise; and

(b) the steps so far taken by Government for their betterment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A statement showing the drought affected areas which have been visited by the Prime Minister during the months of May and June, 1966, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6462/66].

(b) Relief operations have been organised by the State Governments on an adequate scale in these areas. Most of the relief works organised in these areas would result in their permanent improvement. These consist of soil conservation, afforestation, minor and medium irrigation, deepening and construction of wells, tanks and other similar projects. Programmes for rapid development of these areas would also be undertaken in due course to the extent the resources position permits these.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री की इस यात्रा से अन्न संकट में सुधार की बजाय अन्न संकट, मंहगाई, अशान्ति देश भर में और बढ़ी है और डिवैल्यूएशन होने पश्चात् और सरकार की खुद मुनाफाखोरी, भुखमरी, महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार के कारण आन्दोलन, अनशन, लाठी, गोली और जेलों का आन्दोलन और बढ़ा है । तो तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा कहा है कि देश में कोई सुधार हुआ है—क्या महंगाई जो बढ़ी है, यह सुधार हुआ है, आन्दीलन बढ़े हैं–यह सुधार हुआ है या बिगाड़ हुआ है ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is no question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या महंगा और ज्यादा बढ़ी है, बस इतना सवाल है ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : या बिगड़ा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is considerable improvement in the situation.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के समय भुखमरी के कारण जो लोग इकटठे हुए थे, वे प्रधान मंत्री को मिले और मिलने वाले यह भी कह रहे थे कि भूख के कारण इतनी मौतें हुई हैं । क्या उन मौतों की संख्या बताई जा सकती है कि भुखमरी से कितनी मौतें हुई हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not received any reports of starvation deaths.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सूखे के कारण जो अकाल-पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में पड़ा है, क्या सरकार यह बताने को तैयार है उन्हें न तो खाने के लिये गेहूं दिया जाता है और न चावल दिया जाता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से माननीय मंत्री के सामने एक नमूना रखना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नमूने रखने का मौका नहीं है । यहां पर बहस की जा सकती है डिमास्ट्रेशन की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं तो यह दिखलाना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की ज्वार उनको दी जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिमांस्ट्रेशन की इजाजत नहीं है, यहां पर सवाल कीजिये जो आपको करना हो ।

Shri Nambiar: This is really very bad stuff.

Mr. Speaker: No, this is not a place for demonstrations and exhibitions. Exhibits are not to be produced here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको खाने के लिये जो दिया जाता है, वह बहुत खराब दिया जाता है, इस में परिवर्तन करने के लिये सरकार कौनसा कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री बागड़ी कौनसा खाना दिया जा रहा है, दिखाइये जरा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों बाहर चले जायें और देख लें। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं तो मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जानवर भी ऐसी ज्वार नहीं खाते होंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। अगर इसी तरह रुकावट डालते तो नहीं चल सकता।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर यहां पर सवाल पूछा जाय कि ऐसा खाना दिया जा रहा है इस का इल्म सरकार को है या नहीं, तो इस सवाल को आप अनुमति देंगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं दूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इस नमूने को सरकारी दुकान से ले कर आया हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसे मिनिस्टर साहब को भेज दीजिये, वह जवाब देंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the food-grains get damaged and if they are not fit for human consumption, we withdraw it from circulation. Whenever it is possible to improve the quality by cleaning it, we improve it and then supply it. In cases where the quality is such that it is not fit for human consumption, I am prepared to look into them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that at a time when more than a crore of people in the areas visited by our Prime Minister were facing acute food scarcity, there was a loss of more than Rs. 10 lakhs in demurrage due to delay in unloading food ships, only in one month of June and that in one port, Calcutta? May I know whether the food department themselves cannot take up this work and distribute the food instead of leaving it to some other people?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures with regard to demurrage paid. But my impression is that particularly during this year there has been considerable improvement in the unloading of ships.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जब प्रधान मंत्री अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिये गई तो उन्होंने स्वयं भी कुछ अकाल से पीडित व्यक्तियों से मुलाकात की, या जिनको सरकारी लोगों ने उनके सामने कर दिया, उन से ही मुलाकात की ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: She met the people in the localities who were affected by drought-conditions.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जब अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में अन्न पहुंचाती है तो जैसा अन्न शहरों में देती है, वैसा अन्न वह गरीबों को मुनासिब दामों पर क्यों नहीं देती, उनको गेहूं और चावल वह क्यों नहीं देती ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, in the drought-affected areas where relief works have been started, they are being given a higher ration than what is being provided in the cities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Do Government consider the imported American milo to be fit for human consumption, and if so, whether Government have actually authorised or are aware of its being distributed for human consumption in large areas of Rajasthan instead of the usual ration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been some doubt with regard to the quality of this milo. We got it tested in our Central Food Technological Research Institute. They have stated that this is very much better in nutritional quality than our jowar, and it is a little better than many of the millets which we are using. It is under those conditions that we are distributing it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the demands for help in cash or in kind from the four States toured by the hon. Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Representations were made by the Chief Ministers to the Prime Minister that they would require more financial assistance and also more quantities of foodgrains and to the extent possible that assistance has been rendered to these States.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government has set up any machinery to find out if the distribution of taccavi loans, seeds and other grants made for the relief of the drought-affected areas is being properly made and if it has come to the notice of the Government that in the drought-affected areas of Orissa seeds that are supplied are not suitable for cultivation and that about 40 per cent of the cultivable land will be cultivated as taccavi loans did not reach the agriculturists who could actually utilise the money for agricultural purposes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have appointed a special officer to go round the States and make reports to the Central Government with regard to the relief measures taken; and particularly with regard to the distribution of seed and taccavi loan we had been receiving complaints and we have sent an officer there for the purpose of finding out. My impression is that he has been considering the matter. Additional assistance required by Orissa for meeting the demands of seeds and taccavi loans were made available to the Government and I do not think the hon. Member's assessment that only forty per cent of the land would come under cultivation is correct. My report is that only about ten per cent might find difficulty in getting under cultivation.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that this failure was primarily due to the fact that during the last eighteen years of freedom there was no proper arrangement for irrigation made in that area, whether minor or major?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In which area? In all the drought affected areas? After all we have had three plans. These plans were discussed here. With regard to major, medium and minor irrigation works, we have taken up a large number of projects. I do not agree that the fact that a drought had been there perhaps shows that sufficient number of irrigation works had not been taken up. But there is the other side of the picture also, particularly with regard to minor irrigation programmes; they will fail completely when there is no water in the sources which are to replenish the minor irrigation works.

Shri Tyagi: Was there any arrangement to fail? Arrangements must exist there. I can understand if arrangements existed and they failed but were there arrangements for minor irrigation?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि जिन ऐरियाज में अकाल था उन ऐरियाज में प्रधान मंत्री ने दौरा नहीं किया । राजस्थान के अन्दर 26 जिलों में से 23 जिलों में अकाल है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में उन्हों ने क्यों नहीं दौरा किया जहां कि पानी तक पीने को नसीब नहीं है ? आखिर इसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think I can answer that question. After all she has to find time. She was able to visit four States.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उन के अन्दर इतनी अकल नहीं है कि जहां अकाल है वहां उन्हें जाना चाहिये ? आखिर क्या कारण था कि वह वहां नहीं गई ? क्या वहां पर पटरी उखाड़ने वाले नहीं थे ? पटरी उखाड़ने वाले राजस्थान के अन्दर भी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मानता हूं कि राजस्थान में हैं बाकी यहां भी तो आ गये हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में स्टारवेशन डैथ्स कितनी हुई और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश छोड़ कर लोग बाहर गये हैं, यदि हां तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माइगरेशन करने वालों की संख्या कितनी है और स्टारवेशन डैथ्स कितनी हुई हैं और उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To our knowledge there has been no starvation death. With regard to migration, I will not be able to give the figures immediately.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister lay it on the Table of the House?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्न गोदामों की हालत ऐसी है कि जो भी गल्ला वहां रक्खा जाता है वह सड़ जाता है और उस सड़े हुए गल्ले को पहले लोगों को बांटने के लिये दिया जाता है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस दिशा में सुधार करने के लिए कोई माकूल इंतजाम सोच रही है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नहीं सोचेगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, I myself visited some of these warehouses to find out the storage conditions. I can assure the hon. Member that the storage conditions have been considerably improved and they are quite satisfactory now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : यह अकाल की समस्या है हम लोग कब से खड़े हो रहे है लेकिन हमारे दल के किसी भी आदमी की सवाल नहीं पूछने दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिस्कशन नहीं है बल्कि सवाल था और जिन माननीय सदस्यों के नाम दिये हुए हैं उन्हें बुलाया गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है , लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं हमें सवाल पूछने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । नैक्स्ट क्वैश्चन ।

Issue of Tickets by Air-India without 'P' Forms

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*32. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1727 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the alleged issue of tickets by Air-India without 'P' Form from the Reserve Bank of India has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against Air-Indian officials found guilty in the investigation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) investigations in some of the cases have since been completed, while in some cases they are still in progress.

(b) As a result of investigation, it has, so far, been established that at least in 55 cases the tickets were issued

without the proper 'P' form approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) In respect of the 55 cases in which issue of tickets has been found to be irregular, Show Cause Notices are being issued by the Enforcement Directorate to the Air India and the officers of Air India responsible for the issue of such tickets.

Shri Warior: On a former occasion also the Minister was pleased to give the information that show-cause notice has been served already on the previous investigations. I want to know whether any proper action has been taken in prosecuting those officers who have been found guilty of this improper and irregular conduct.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There have been two sets of cases which have come to our notice. One is the set of P forms where forgery was allged and another is a set of cases where valid P forms were not issued. In the first set of cases, the officer connected with that has been placed under suspension and further action is being taken by the Enforcement Directorate. In the other set of cases, show-cause notices have been issued and replies are being received, and further action will be taken on the basis of the replies received.

Shri Warior: Will it be not in the public interests to give the names of those officers who have been found guilty?

Mr. Speaker: Only one or two of them; how will it be in the public interests?

Shri Warior: They are important officers who are connected with the management of Air India International.

Mr. Speaker: If it will serve the public interest, I have no objection. Can he give the names of the officer under suspension?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: If you permit me, I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: He may give the name; what is there?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Mr. R. P. Kakshi, Station Manager, Bombay, has been placed under suspension.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार भी मैंने यह सवाल उठाया था । उस वक्त जवाब दिया गया था कि हम लोग जांच कर रहे हैं । अभी पी० आर० बख्शी साहब का उन्होंने नाम लिया । इस केस में बात यह हुई है कि उन्होंने जिस अफ़सर को गवाही देने के लिये बुलाया उस को इस्तीफ़ा देने की इजाजत एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल ने दे दी है और खुद चेयरमैन साहब ने रैलिस फर्म में उनको बड़ी अच्छी जगह नौकरी दी है । उस अफसर की चिट्ठी यह फोटो स्टैट कापी मेरे पास है यह उप्पल साहब की चिट्ठी है कांगा साहब के नाम से :-

> "Kindly issue one ticket Bombay New York via Frankfurt, for Mr. L. V. Malvani. Keep office coupons in my tray at my table for P form regularisation on Monday. Thanks."

उसका कभी रैगुलराइजेशन नहीं हुआ । यह आफ़िसर एयर इंडिया से हट गया है और उसे रैलिस फर्म में एक बड़ी नौकरी दी गई है । तो मैं आप की इजाजत से यह फ़ोटोस्टैट टेबुल पर रखता हूं [पुस्तकालय में रखा-देखिये संख्या ऐल टी-7106/66] और मांग करता हूं कि एयर इंडिया इंटर नेशनल में इतनी सड़ान हो गयी है कि न्यायिक और स्वतंत्र जांच के बिना यह सड़ान कभी खत्म नहीं होगी । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरीके की न्यायिक जांच करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is true it was brought to our notice by Mr. Madhu Limaye last time.

Mr. Speaker: The only question is whether the Government is prepared to investigate into the whole matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी रोशनी में, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, इसकी रोशनी में ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In this connection the Enforcement Directorate is going into it. About the crimes committed by them during their service with Air India, we shall certainly go into it. But if they have secured some appointment somewhere outside in private companies, I do not know whether the Government can do anything. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उनको सस्पेन्ड कर के जांच कराते, उनका इस्तीफा क्यों स्वीकारा ?

Shri Bade: Last time also when the same question was put, the same reply was given that notices were issued. I want to know when they received the replies to the notices and how long the case is pending with them.

Mr. Speaker: That was a diffffferent thing. He said two sets of notices were issued.

Shri Bade: I understand that. One is about the forgery and the other is about 'P' Forms. I want to know when they issued the notices and when the replies were received.

Mr. Speaker: In the latter set of cases when were the notices issued?

Shri .C M. Poonacha: In April, 1966.

Shri Hem Barua: While on a previous occasion it was alleged on the floor of the House that a certain official of Air India had allowed his own sons to travel without 'P' Forms, we were told that the matter was enquired into. May I know who is this honourable officer who took this advantage of allowing his own son to travel without 'P' Form and how long would the Government take to bring this officer to book? He should have been suspended by now. Has he been suspended?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: He has been suspended.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी० आर० पटेल को कहां सस्पेन्ड किया है, उनको तो तबादला हुआ है, उनको सिर्फ ट्रांस्फर किया है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The alleged offence is by the same officer whose name I mentioned just now and who is under suspension. Secondly, the Enforcement Directorate of the Finance Ministry are now seized of the whole thing and they are going into it thoroughly. As far is this ministry is concerned, we are not directly concerned with this investigation.

Shri Hem Barua: I know you will agree with me when I say that he tries to shelve his responsibility....

Mr. Speaker: No; he has acknowledged it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । श्री हेम बरुआ का प्रश्न जिन अफ़सर के बारे में था वह पी० आर० बख्शी नहीं हैं, वह ऐअर इंडिया इंटरनैशनल के जनरल मैनेजर पी० आर० पटेल हैं उनको आप ने किसी दूसरे मंत्रालय में ट्रांस्फर किया है । आप जांच नहीं कराना चाहते हैं । यहां आई० सी० एस० का राज्य चल रहा है । कोई तब्दीली नहीं हुई है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उनको राजस्थान में भेज दिया है ।

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that one Mr. Bakshi has been suspended. Was he the same officer whose son travelled without 'P' Form?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir; his son was involved in this and he has been under suspension. No other information is with us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it Government's case that Mr. B. R. Patel is not involved?

Mr. Speaker: The question was whose son travelled. He says, it is Mr. Bakshi and not Mr. Patel.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यहां सप्लीमेण्टरी डिमान्ड्स पर बोलते ए अपने भाषण में इसका उल्लेख किया है । बरुआ साहब का केस बिल्कुल अलग है । इस सवाल को टाला जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हम इस बहस में नहीं जा सकते ।

श्री मौर्य: दूसरी प्रकार की काननी शिकनी जो हुई है वह यह है कि बहुत से लोगों को 'पी' फार्म के बगैर एअर इंडिया ने विदेश यात्रा के लिये टिकट दिया और उनको जाने दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों में से कितने बड़ बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, कितने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और कितने बड़े बड़े नेताओं के सम्बन्धी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेता की तारीफ कौन करेगा ।

श्री मौर्य : सत्ताधारी दल वाले ही नेता हैं ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Sir, out of the 317 cases that have been reported to have been the sases where regular 'P' Form clearances were not obtained, verifications have revealed that in the case of about 90 of those they belong to the exempted category of passengers who do not require a 'P' Form—namely, members of certain Government delegations, and things like that going on Government work. There were also about 40 or 45 of them who had regular 'P' Form clearances—that also has been established. With reference to 55 cases it has been found that the 'P' Form clearances were not there. On those cases now action is being taken with regard to the officers who were found responsible for this alleged offence.

श्री मौर्य : मेरा सवाल यह नहीं है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो आप सवाल करने मत दीजिये, लेकिन जब सवाल हो जाये तो उसका उत्तर भी मिलना चाहिये । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो लोग बगैर 'पी' फार्म के बाहर जाना चाहते थे और जिनको एअर इंडिया ने इजाजत दी उनमें से कितने बड़े बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, कितने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और कितने बड़े बड़े सत्ताधारी दल वालों के रिश्तेदार हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Out of those 55 persons who travelled without obtaining 'P' Form clearances, how many were Government officials?

An hon. Member: Who are those persons?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think, Sir, if you will give us notice we will place a list of those names on the Table of the House if you so direct us.

Some hon. Members *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: We have been able to do only three questions so far. Even now Points of Order obstruct me unnecessarily. What is his point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the thing is this. On the admission of the Minister, 317 cases are of this irregular nature and there are 55 persons who are involved in it. It is alleged that most of them are officials. My point is this. This case has been pending for a long time. When 317 persons are involved in an irregularity of a very heinous character, for the Minister to come and tell us now that he would collect the information and place a list on the Table of the House at some distant date is something surprising....

Mr. Speaker: He has not understood the whole reply. The Minister said that out of 317 cases some of them could go without obtaining 'P' Form clearance.

Shri Hem Barua: Not that. Out of 317 cases he took a block of 90 cases and said that 90 could travel without 'P' Form clearance. 227 are still there who are guilty of irregular conduct. He is silent about them. He was only vociferous about the first 90.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may clarify the position.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Sir, I made it very clear that out of 317 cases which have been reported to be the cases coming under "no 'P' Form clearance", 90 belong to exempted categories, 45 had regular 'P' Form clearances and 55 have been found not to have regular 'P' Form clearances. There are still 132 cases which are being examined by the Enforcement Directorate.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । उन्होंने गलत-बयानी की है । उन्होंने पहले . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर यह बयान गलत है तो इस में कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर अराइज नहीं होता । अगर गलत है तो मेम्बर साहबान के पास दूसरे तरीके हैं जिन को वह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । अगर मिनिस्टर कोई बयान करता है और उस से मेम्बर साहब इत्तफाक नहीं करते, वह समझते हैं कि बयान गलत है तो उसके लिये और तरीके हैं, लेकिन प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाया जा सकता ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । प्रश्न के घंटे में इतने प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर होते हैं कि प्रश्न का घंटा खत्म हो जाता है । जब सदस्य बोलने लगते हैं तो तीन प्रश्न भी नहीं हो पाते हैं । इसलिये प्रश्न के घंटे में यह सवाल नहीं उठाये जाने चाहियें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । अगर मैं मेम्बर्स को बुलाता हूं तो गलती मेरी है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्योंकि अफसरों ने व्यापारियों अथवा मंत्रियों और उनके रिश्तेदारों को 'पी' के सिलसिले में सुविधायें दी हैं और जब कभी इन अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की मजबूरी हो जाती है तो ये लोग किसी व्यापारी की कम्पनियों में उससे भी ऊंची जगह पा जाते हैं, इसलिए क्या सरकार इस षड्यंत्र को तोड़ने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने की बात सोच रही है जिससे व्यापारियों, मंत्रियों और अफसरों के इस इकट्ठेपन को खत्म करके कोई न कोई नतीजा निकाला जा सके ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As the Enforcement Directorate themselves are engaged with the investigation part of it, we would like to wait till the investigations are completed and when actual offences are established necessary action will be taken. The Directorate of Enforcement would be very fair, so far as this matter is concerned, and there will be no such thing as providing a cover or shelter to any class of persons under any circumstances.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बड़े मंत्री श्री संजीव रेड्डी ने अभी अभी फरमाया है कि किसी कम्पनी में किसी ऐसे मुअत्तिल किये हुए अफसर को ऊंची जगह मिल जाती है, तो उससे हमारा क्या जाता है ? उस सम्बंध में मेरा सवाल था । जवाब हजरत जाने क्या दे रहे हैं ? कोई जवाब नहीं आया है । इसके बारे में आप जवाब तो दिलवायें । जहां ऐसी सूरत हो जाती है वहां निजी कम्पनियों में मुअत्तिल किये हुए अफसरों को जिन्होंने बदमाशी की होती है ऊंची जगह मिल जाती है और फिर मंत्री लोग कह देते हैं कि हमारा इससे क्या मतलब है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया है कि अगर निजी कम्पनी में किसी को जगह मिल जाती है तो हम उनको नहीं रोक सकते हैं । मैं और इसका क्या जवाब दिलाऊं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि क्या यह सरकार इसके ऊपर कोई कदम उठाने की सोच रही है, या यह सरकार

इस तरह से बिल्कुल देश को खत्म करती जाना चाहती है और देश को खत्म करने वाले तरीकों को ही अपनाती रहेगी, उनको ही चलाती रहेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझ को मेरे हाथों से मारेंगे आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद सोचें । जो सवाल होते हैं उनका जवाब तो आप दिलाया करें । अगर जवाब नहीं दिलवायेंगे तो ये मंत्री लोग तो जो चाहेंगे, कर लेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वैश्चन ।

Role of Panchayati Raj in Education

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*33. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1358 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has since submitted its recommendations on the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the field of education;

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6463/66].

(c) The recommendations are under consideration of Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि पंचायतों के प्रतिनिधि लोग तो अधिकतर पिछड़ी और छोटी जातियों के होते हैं और सरकारी नौकर अधिकतर ऊंची जातियों के होते हैं और इसके कारण से जो असन्तुलन होता है या तोड़ होती है उससे द्वेष पैदा होता है और शिक्षा की पद्धति बिगड़ती है ? अगर ध्यान दिया है तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या तरीका निकाला है ?

Shri Shinde: I do not agree with the submission made by the hon. Member. In fact, in Rajasthan a Committee went into this problem and that Committee noted with satisfaction that the transfer of primary education to panchayat samities has resulted in improvement of attendance of teachers, regular and proper disbursement of salaries, greater awakening of the public to the importance of primary education etc.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : असत्य बात कह रहे हैं । इससे इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

Shri Shinde: But I may submit that this question deals with the Report of the Education Commission. It has recently been received and it would be taken into consideration by the Education Ministry. We are only concerned with the role of panchayati raj on this subject.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप समझते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब आ गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी रिपोर्ट आई है और वह कंसिडर हो रही है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर आप सवाल करने क्यों देते हैं कोई जवाब नहीं देते हैं ये मंत्री लोग कुछ तो जवाब दिया करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरा सवाल करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दूसरा सवाल कर देता हूं गैर-जरूरी काम तो हो ही रहा है। दूसरा सवाल आपको ही सुना देता हूं। आप ही उसको सुन लें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप मंत्री हो जायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप लें गें. के रहते हुए हम मंत्री होंगे? आपका जमाना खत्म हो गया है आप लें.गों के लदने के दिन आ गए हैं।

क्या पंचायती राज के बहुत कुछ महकमों को इसलिए खोला गया है कि सरकार के लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों या आसपास के लोगों को नौकरियां दे सकें अथवा इसलिए कि जनता के अन्दर पढ़ेलिखे जो बेकार होते हैं उनको रख कर उनके अन्दर व्याप्त असन्तोष को रोक सकें। किस लिए ये सब महकमे खोले गए हैं?

Shri Shinde: The hon. Member is aware that Panchayati Raj has been introduced as a result of the principle which has been incorporated in our Constitution itself in article 40 and in many States the appointment of teachers is entrusted to impartial bodies. I do not think the contention of the hon. Member that patronage is being provided is correct.

श्री मौर्य : देहातों में बसने वाले जो लोग हैं उनमें ज्यादातर तादाद अछूत कहे जाने वाले या पिछड़ी समाज जिसको कहा जाता है, उन लोगों की होती है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे आंकड़े निकाले हैं कि देहातों में बसने वाले पिछड़े समाज और अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगों में शिक्षा का कितना अनुपात है, किस अनुपात से उन लोगों में लोग शिक्षित हैं और वह अनुपात देश के अन्य लोगों के मुकाबले में कितना कम है? यदि वह बहुत कम है तो उसको बढ़ाने के लिए क्या यत्न सरकार कर रही है?

Shri Shinde: This question should be addressed to the Education Ministry, but I may submit for the information of the hon. Member that we are equally seized of the matter. As far as education of lower castes and communities is concerned, everywhere effective steps are being taken to see that necessary facilities are provided for educating them.

श्री मौर्य : पहला तो मेरा एतराज यह है कि देहातों में शिक्षा देने के प्रश्न पर यह प्रश्न है। यह सीधा सादा सम्बन्ध रखता है पंचायती राज से। आप इसको शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर नहीं टाल सकते हैं, अब मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। कितने प्रतिशत उन लोगों में से जोकि देहातों मे बसते हैं और जो पिछड़ी जातियों के हैं शिक्षित हैं और यदि उनकी संख्या बहुत ही कम है, और देश के और लोगों के मुकाबले में वह बहुत गिरे हुए हैं तो उनको ऊपर लाने के लिए तथा उनमें शिक्षा का प्रतिशत बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या यत्न कर रहे हैं?

Shri Shinde: As far as the figures are concerned, we have not got the figures with us at the moment.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : देश में शिक्षा का विस्तार बहुत ही कम है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा आयोग ने पंचायती मंत्रालय से इस संबध में भी क्या विचार विमर्श किया था कि किस तरीके से पंचायती राज इस देश के अन्दर शिक्षा का विस्तार करने में पूरा-पूरा योगदान दे सकता है?

Shri Shinde: At that time the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation was a separate entity and the Education Ministry did afford us an opportunity to submit our say on behalf of the CD Ministry to the Education Commission.

श्री किशन पटनायक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से न पूछें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : पिछले दोनों सवालों पर मैं बार-बार खड़ा हुआ हूं और आपने मुझे नहीं बुलाया। अब मैं बैठा था आपने मुझे बुला लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रश्न करने के लिए बुलाने का क्या तरीका . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें। मेरे पास तरीका नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर कुल कितना खर्च होता है और उसका कितने प्रतिशत पंचायती राज के जरिये होता है तथा जितने लड़के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में हैं उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत अभी पंचायतों के अधीन पढ़ रहे हैं?

Shri Shinde: I think, a notice will be required for this question and the hon. Member may be advised to address this question to the Education Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that at all educational gatherings, including the all-India conference which was held recently at Allahabad, there has been a unanimous view that education should be taken away from the purview of panchayati raj because it has led to deterioration of standards, nepotism, wrongful transfers and non-payment of salaries at proper time, if so, will the Government take away education from panchayati raj and give it some other toy to play with?

Shri Shinde: As I have already mentioned and submitted, the recommendations of the Education Commission have recently been received and one of the subjects under consideration is as to what should be the role of panchayati raj. That will be taken into consideration by Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आम तौर से प्राइमरी शिक्षा के जो स्कूल हैं वे या तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड चलाते हैं या प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं सभी जगह लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों को टीचर्स के तौर पर रख लेते हैं। तमाम शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की देश में यह मांग है कि शिक्षा को प्राइवेट हाथों से निकाल कर सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। मंत्री महोदय ने उलटा कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि शिक्षा का इम्प्रूवमेंट हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सब की जांच कराने के लिए सरकार फिर से कोई कमेटी बिठायेगी ताकि सही स्थिति का पता लगाया जा सके?

Shri Shinde: All these matters are under consideration and they form part of the Commission's Report.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शिक्षा आयोग ने अपने प्रत्तिवेदन में सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी खींचा है कि पंचायती राज के अन्तर्गत बच्चों को जो तालीम, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, दी जाती है, उसमें और पब्लिक स्कूलों के जरिये दी जाने वाली शिक्षा में बहुत बड़ी असमानता है—पंचायती राज के अन्तर्गत प्रति-लड़का एक रुपया खर्च होता है, जब कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में प्रति-लड़का पचास साठ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च होता है—; यदि हां, तो क्या उस ने इस असमंजस्य को दूर करने के लिए कोई सुझाव दिया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह प्रश्न शिक्षा मंत्रालय का है।

Shri Shinde: The Commission's Report has not still been printed. That

has not been circulated to various Ministries. I think the Education Ministry wil' take into consideration all these matters.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में जिला परिषदों के प्रमुख उस कमीशन के सदस्य होते हैं, जो अध्यापकों आदि की पंचायत राज की नौकरियों में नियुक्तियां करता है और सत्ताधारी दल ऐसे लोगों के लड़कों और लड़कियों को नौकरियां दे रहा है, जिनका उपयोग वह आम चुनाव में वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए, उन की हिमायत और पक्षपात प्राप्त करने के लिए कर सके ; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस स्थिति को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I respectfully submit education, particularly, elementary education and all those things is a State subject. We come in for purposes of coordination and laying down general policies. The Education Commission has made certain recommendations. Now, as to what happened in a particular State with regard to the transfer of teachers and other things, certainly, we cannot go into it. It is a matter which should be raised in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : ये लोग पंचायती राज का अंग हैं । जो लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने इसका जवाब दे दिया है ।

983 (Ai) LSD—2.

खाद्यान्न के लाने-ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

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*34. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री सुबोध हांसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री जसवन्त मेहता :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर खाद्यान्न को लाने ले जाने पर लगे हुए प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय किया गया है या किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मोटा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The question of removal of restrictions on the movement of foodgrains will be considered on receipt of the report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति कब हुई थी, इसने कितने दिन से इस बारे में विचार-विनिमय किया है और इसकी रिपोर्ट आने की आशा कब तक है।

Shri Govinda Menon: It is expected that the report would be available in August or at the latest in September.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो ऐसे को-आपरेटिव बाजार या बड़े-बड़े खाद्यान्नों के भण्डार खोले हैं, उन में खाद्यान्नों को लाने के लिए क्या फूड रेस्ट्रिक्शन्ज लागू नहीं होते हैं, यदि लागू होते हैं, तो किस तरह लागू होते हैं और अगर लागू नहीं होते हैं, तो किस प्रकार गल्ला उन के पास पहुंचता है।

Shri Govinda Menon: Although there is no free movement, it is possible to arrange movements by the Government from one area to the other. That is how we arrange supplies to deficit States.

Shri R. S. Pandey: There was the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi recently. May I know whether the question of zonal restrictions, etc. were discussed in that Conference?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter was not discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पीछे जो पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के खाद्यान्नों के क्षेत्र समाप्त किये गये, उस के क्या परिणाम रहे और क्या उन परिणामों से उत्साहित हो कर सरकार अन्य खाद्यान्न क्षेत्रों को भी शीघ्र समाप्त करने का विचार कर रही है।

Shri Govinda Menon: The immediate consequence of enlarging this zone in which was included Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. has been an increase of prices in the Punjab State.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त, एक जिले से दूसरे जिले और एक तहसील से दूसरी तहसील को गल्ला लाने, ले जाने की जो पाबन्दी लगा रखी है उस के उल्लंघन के संबंध में कितने मामले पकड़े गए हैं और जिन लोगों का माल पकड़ा गया है, क्या यह रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उनका माल वापस कर दिया जायेगा।

Shri Govinda Menon: These violations take place in all the different States of India. I am not in a position to say how many cases have been detected.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government taken note of the recent demands formulated by the Punjab Kisan Sabha, including the demands for free movement of foodgrains and if so, do Government propose to have these demands examined by the Committee referred to now?

Shri Govinda Menon: As I stated earlier, the entire question is before this Committee, including the demand for the abolition of zones and as soon as its report is received, Government will take a decision.

Shri Kapur Singh: The other demands also will be examined by the Committee or the Government?

Shri Govinda Menon: All related questions will be considered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the short supply to the State of Bihar and has the State Government complained? If so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to supply them to the extent the quota is fixed by the Central Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter was represented to me by the Chief Minister of Bihar, who said that the supplies we were making were not adequate. But I have explained to him the position and to the extent possible, we are trying to help the Bihar State also.

Shri Umanath: I would like to know whether the Government had consulted the various State Governments at any stage on this particular point and if so, which are the States which are in favour of removal of zonal restrictions?

Shri Govinda Menon: The decision was taken after deliberations at the Chief Ministers' Conference.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that in the Chief Ministers' Conference it was decided earlier that certain preliminary steps like cordoning off of large cities would be taken and then zonal restrictions taken off, I would like to know how many cities have been cordoned off and rationing introduced so that it is possible to remove the zonal restrictions.

Shri Govinda Menon: The cities where statutory rationing has been introduced are Calcutta, Asansol and Durgapur in West Bengal, Delhi, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Coimbatore in Madras State, Bombay, Nagpur and Poona.

श्री किशन पटनायक : चने के बारे में रोक है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश से उड़ीसा या उड़ीसा से मद्रास या केरल नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन चने को ट्रांसपोर्ट करने के लिए रेलवे के वैगन्ज बुक किये जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा चना मध्य प्रदेश से उड़ीसा और उड़ीसा से केरल आदि को जाता है। क्या मंत्री ने अभी तक इस बारे में सोचा है कि वह रेलवे मंत्रालय के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करे, या उसको अनुशासित करे, ताकि सरकार जो नियम बनाती है, रेलवे मंत्रालय भी उसका पालन करे ?

Shri Govinda Menon: It is free movement of gram that is restricted from State to State. Movement is not restricted.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the report of the Committee will be considered and the clear cut policy of the Government will be announced before the new kharif crop comes?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is the intention.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह देखा जाता है कि जब कोई लड़का अपनी बहन के पास आदर से कुछ थोड़े से चावल या चीनी ले जाता है, तो चुंगी वाले उसको तो पकड़ लेते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे के पुलों से जो ट्रक के ट्रक चोरी से उतारे जाते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री प्रिय गुप्त।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं

Shri Priya Gupta: There are certain railway-men posted in villages in the borders of Bihar, Assam, Bengal and other States, which are not eligible for rural type of rationing. For all purposes, they are floating people and they have no land for growing foodgrains. May I know what Government is thinking to do for these floating people posted in the village areas?

Shri P. G. Menon: Regarding the supply of rations to the people, the State Governments are taking adequate steps. What the Food Ministry is doing is to make supplies available to the State Governments.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the removal of zonal restrictions would affect the procurement in some of the States?

Shri P. G. Menon: That is one aspect of the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of the States have recently decided to organise a rice pool with grains collected from the surplus States, and if so, whether this rice pool is going to be a permanent fea-

ture or it is only a temporary feature to tide over the present difficulty?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is only an arrangement to tide over the present crisis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Haldia Port

*35. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction and other ancillary works of the Haldia Port are being carried on according to the time schedule initially fixed;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof: and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). All preliminary works in respect of the First Phase of the development of a new dock system at Haldia have been completed. The construction of the oil jetty at Haldia is in progress. The Port Commissioners have awarded a contract for the manual excavation of the dock basin. Tender documents for the construction of the dock and entrance lock have been prepared by the Port Commissioners. In respect of a large project such as Haldia involving foreign exchange, before the major works are taken up, it has to be ensured that the necessary foreign exchange will be available; and this aspect is now under consideration. Government approval has, meanwhile, been given recently to the Commissioners calling for tenders for the main civil works. Thus, every effort is being made to push the Haldia Project forward. It is hoped that the project will be completed by 1970-71.

Storage Capacity of Foodgrains

*36. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans are afoot to establish massive storage capacity for foodgrains;

(b) whether four more sites are proposed to be built in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of the proposals and the likely impact in the wake of their implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) It is proposed to increase the existing foodgrains storage capacity owned by Government by an additional 20 lakh tonnes during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Of this additional capacity, 10 lakh tonnes would be for bagged grain and 8.25 lakh tonnes for bulk storage in the interior centres. In addition, it is also under consideration to construct silos, with high-speed grain discharging equipment, at four of the major ports with a total capacity of 1.75 lakh tonnes.

(c) A statement giving the details of the bulk storage proposals is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6464/66]. With additional storage capacity for bulk and bagged grain in the interior, foodgrains storage would improve considerably and adequate buffer stocks

could be maintained in different areas. The setting up of silos with high-speed discharging equipment would greatly improve the handling facilities at the port and result in substantial savings.

Shortage of Edible Oils

*37. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kisben Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1724 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since then there has been increasing shortage of edible oils and vegetable ghee in various parts of the country and their prices have been rising; and

(b) if so, the further steps taken by Government to meet the shortage and also to bring down the prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Some shortage of vanaspati and edible oils and a rise in their prices were reported in the latter part of May, 1966. Since then the position has eased and the rise in prices has been arrested.

With the arrival of sunflower oil from the U.S.S.R. and the prospects of early arrival of soybean oil from the U.S.A, the supply position of vegetable oils for manufacture of vanaspati has since improved. The arrangements for the distribution of vegetable ghee have also been streamlined. Besides on July 12, 1966 the Essential Commodities Act was amended through an Ordinance providing for the fixation of procurement prices for edible oilseeds and oils.

Rise in Price of Wheat in Punjab

*38. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of wheat have risen substantially in Punjab after the creation of a bigger wheat zone in North and North West;

(b) whether the prices have fallen in U.P.; and

(c) the equilibrium price at present in this zone?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. After the creation of the bigger wheat zone, market prices of wheat in Punjab have shown an increase.

(b) Immediately after the formation of the zone prices of wheat in important markets of Uttar Pradesh fell but later they have shown an increase.

(c) The ruling market prices in Punjab are within a range of Rs. 69.10 to Rs. 75.50 while in Uttar Pradesh the ruling prices are Rs. 72.36—Rs. 83.34. There is no single price for the whole region which can be described as the equilibrium price.

Food Position

*39. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's assessment of the food situation in the country at present; and

(b) the details of the measures taken or planned to meet the food situation and maintain supplies of minimum foodgrains to all the people throughout the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The present food situation in the country is difficult but not out of control.

(b) The details of the measures taken or planned have been indicated in the "Review of the Food Situation" which has been circulated to the Members of the Sabha.

Price of Rationed Wheat in Delhi

*40. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the price of rationed wheat, wheat products and rice in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to bring down the prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The issue price of Punjab indigenous wheat distributed through ration shops in Delhi has been increased. No increase in the issue prices of rationed rice, imported wheat and wheat products have been made since the introduction of rationing in Delhi.

(b) The increase in the issue price of Punjab indigenous wheat in Delhi was necessitated on account of its higher economic cost as a result of the increased procurement prices of wheat in Punjab for 1966-67 season.

(c) The various steps taken to check the rise in prices of foodgrains in the country include opening of more fair price shops, extension of statutory rationing|informal rationing to more areas, larger imports from abroad etc. The most important step recently taken is the decision of the Government not to raise further the issue prices of foodgrains issued from the Central stocks even though the cost of imported foodgrains has gone up considerably consequent upon devaluation. The issue prices are thus being maintained at the pre-devaluation level.

Food Production during Kharif and Rabi Seasons

*41. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest reports of food production during the last kharif and rabi seasons from the several States have been reviewed;

(b) if so, the estimated yield of food production indicating the deficit during the current year; and

(c) the extent and the manner in which the deficit of food production has been met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, a review of the estimates of production of different foodgrains for the year 1965-66 has been made. The total production of foodgrains in the country is estimated to be of the order of 72.3 million tonnes indicating a decline of 16.7 tonnes compared to that of the last year.

(c) The deficit is being met by restricting consumption through rationing and importing as much foodgrains as is possible. So far, arrangements have been finalised for the import of 11 million tonnes of foodgrains. Agreements for additional imports are also under negotiations.

Food Position in West Bengal

*42. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 18th May, 1966, he told Congress M.P.s from West Bengal that the State's food policy will have a crucial test in July and August this year;

(b) whether it is likely that West Bengal is going to be in the grip of famine as it had been recently in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the special steps Government propose to take to help the State to tide over the impending difficult days?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The statement was only to the effect that July-August would be the crucial months of the food situation.

(b) and (c). All efforts are being made to meet the needs of West Bengal during the coming months. The Government do not expect conditions of famine to develop in that State.

Report of Managing Agency Enquiry Committee

*43. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee have since been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee are under consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken thereon very soon.

Foreign Tourists

*44. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Basappa:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable decline in foreign tourists visiting India this year;

(b) whether Pakistani propaganda in foreign countries with regard to the food situation in India has considerably affected tourists rush to India this year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote tourism in India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes. It is estimated to be about 9.8% in the first quarter for which figures are available.

(b) In general, foreign press reports about our food situation have to a certain extent affected the volume of tourist traffic to India.

(c) Our Tourist Offices overseas counteracted the reports by publicising the fact that tourists would not be affected, insofar as it was a shortage of cereals only and not of food generally.

Package Programme for Agriculture

*45. **Shri Warior:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government is likely to assist the package programme for agriculture;

(b) whether negotiations have been carried out with the U.S. representatives in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature and scope of assistance likely from U.S.A.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. There is no such proposal under consideration. The Ford Foundation of the U.S.A., which is a private organisation propose to assist in the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) in five selected districts during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Road Fund

*46. **Shri A. S. Alva:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria governing the grant from the Central Road Fund for financing particular projects in the different States;

(b) the allocations made to the different States during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(c) whether matching grants are insisted from the States to finance such projects and if so, in what proportion?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6465/66].

Position of Drought Affected States

*47. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Nambiar:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to conditions prevailing in the drought-affected parts of those States which were affected by severe drought conditions;

(b) the extent of financial loans or grants given so far to render relief to the affected people; and

(c) whether the situation in those areas has improved as a result of rains in these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Conditions have improved substantially and people employed on relief works are gradually returning to their normal avocations. The number of persons in relief works has come down from 30.23 lakhs in the first week of June to 23.08 lakhs in the first week of July.

(b) The financial assistance given by the Central Government to the various drought affected States so far is as follows:—

	(Figs. in Lakhs)
1965-66	Rs. 545.00
1966-67	Rs. 1850.09

(c) The monsoon though it started satisfactorily, became feeble towards the end of June especially in the Western and Southern States where it was feared that kharif crop may be affected. Fortunately, the monsoon has revived and unless it becomes erratic again, the improvement in the conditions as mentioned in answer to part (a) of the Question will be maintained.

Foreign Assistance of Foodgrains

*48. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1743 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more foreign countries have since offered assistance of foodgrains to tide over the present food shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have offered assistance to meet the food situation in the country with the nature and volume of assistance offered by each country; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains imported from abroad in 1965 and 1966 so far, country-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement (Statement I) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6466/66].

(c) Another Statement (Statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6467/66].

घटिया किस्म के चावल के भाव में वृद्धि

*49. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री उनानाथ :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मई, 1966 के बाद घटिया किस्म के चावल का भाव 3 रुपये प्रति क्विन्टल बढ़ा दिया है और "मिलों" चावल का भाव सात रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मुख्य मंत्री इसके पक्ष में थे?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कोर्स चावल के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि देसी चावल की इकनामिक्स लायत बढ़ने और केन्द्रीय स्टाक से इस चावल की बिक्री पर उपादान की मात्रा में आंशिक रूप से कमी करने के कारण की गयी है। जनसंख्या के गरीब वर्गों को एक सस्ता अनाज सुलभ करने की दृष्टि से माइलो के निर्गम मूल्य में कमी कर दी गयी है

(ग) मुख्य मंत्री यह मान गये थे कि दो अवस्थाओं में उपदान को बन्द करके कोर्स चावल का निर्गम मूल्य बढ़ाया जाए भारत सरकार ने माइलो के निर्गम मूल्य में कमी कुछ राज्य सरकारों से सुझाव मिलने पर की थी।

फसल बीमा योजना

*50. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री पें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से एक फसल बीमा योजना जारी करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) इस मामले में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ में वहन किये जाने वाले व्यय का अनुमान भी लगा लिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामवर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फसल बीमा योजना के विधिरूप में आने तक योजना लागू होने से रुकी हुई है। बिल संसद में सम्भवतः 1966 के अन्त तक रक्खा जाएगा ।

फसल बीमा को इच्छुक राज्य स्वयं लागू करेंगे। राज्यों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए एक आदर्श योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

(ग) राज्य योजनाएं बन जाने के बाद खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में फिलहाल ५ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Cost of Transport

*51. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the increase in the cost of transport since Independence;

(b) if so, the rate of annual increase since then in road, railway, river and sea transport, respectively; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made or is being made to nationalise them sectorwise?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The data on cost of operation of the State Road Transport Undertakings in the public sector, which deal mostly with passenger transport, are annually published in the 'Statistical Bulletin of State Road Transport Undertakings' issued by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

The railways also publish the statistics relating to average cost of haulage of passenger and goods train both in respect of Broad gauge and Metre gauge in their publication 'Supplement to the Railway Board's Report on Indian Railways' (annual), copies of which are placed in the Parliament Library. It has, however, not been possible to make a systematic study of increase in the cost of transport of various modes of transport on an all India basis.

(c) Of road passenger transport, about one-third has already been nationalised. Goods sector in road transport is primarily in the private sector. Railways, of course, are almost entirely in the public sector. As regards sea transport, coastal shipping industry is essentially in the private sector whereas public sector's share in India's total tonnage amounts to about 21 percent. As regards river transport, public sector plays a major role on Calcutta-Assam route through the River Steam Navigation Company in which Government has controlling interest.

Functions of Food Corporation of India

*52. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to enlarge the functions of the

Food Corporation of India and make it an effective body; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The functions of the Food Corporation as prescribed in the Food Corporation Act include purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs. These functions are already wide enough. By now the Corporation is discharging these functions in one or the other manner in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

Besides, the Corporation is also implementing a pilot scheme for popularization of high yielding varieties of paddy by way of supplying improved varieties of seeds, inputs and cash credit etc. to farmers in the selected areas of Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Fertilisers at Subsidised Prices

*53. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Nawal Prabhakar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Warior:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the decision which Government have taken for making cheap fertilisers at subsidised prices available to the farmers;

(b) the per acre availability of fertilisers in each State in India; and

(c) how it compares with that in different agriculturally advanced countries and how the fertiliser prices in India compare with those in vogue in such advanced countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no proposal to reduce the present level of fertiliser prices.

(b) and (c). Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6468/66].

Mangalore Port

*54. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1270 on the 1st March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the Master Plan for the Mangalore Port has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been found that the areas already notified for acquisition are essential for the Project and represent the minimum requirements.

Aid from U.S.S.R. for Development of Agriculture

*55. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his visit had been proposed to U.S.S.R. to seek aid for the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, by whom;

(c) when it took place;

(d) the details of the aid sought from the U.S.S.R. for the development of agriculture; and

(e) the details of the aid promised to be given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Prime Minister of Russia proposed the visit.

(c) 5th July to 11th July, 1966.

(d) Certain proposals in regard to Fisheries Development and machinery for State Farms and Machine Service Centres were discussed. There were also discussions in regard to supply of improved breed of sheep, aerial spraying, poultry development and scientific and technical collaboration in the field of agriculture.

(e) It has been agreed generally that there would be collaboration between U.S.S.R. and India in development of State Farms, in certain areas of Agricultural Research and Fisheries. The details are still being worked out and it is not possible yet to give a full picture of the aid we would be getting from U.S.S.R.

General Elections

*56. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the exact dates of the General Elections to be held during 1967;

(b) whether preparations for the same have since been completed and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some additional conditions and special qualifications will be prescribed for candidates in the forthcoming General Elections?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) The exact dates for the general elections to be held in 1967 have not yet been finalised. The Election Commission is, however, thinking in terms of having poll at the elections between the 19th and 26th of February, 1967.

(b) No, Sir. The preparations are in progress.

(c) **No, Sir.**

Modernisation of Sugar Plants

*57. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the sugar plants in the light of the recommendation made by the Committee appointed by Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee are still under examination of the Government in consultation with the interests concerned.

Seed Farms in States

*58. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored seed farms are proposed to be set up in any State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No Centrally sponsored seed farms are proposed to be set up in any State. However, proposals for setting up five Central seed farms, to be managed directly by the Central Government, during the current year are under consideration. The details are being finalised.

Fertiliser Factory in Cooperative Sector

*59. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the U.S. Agency for International Development to arrange for a techno-economic feasibility study for the establishment of a fertiliser factory in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the terms proposed; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A team from U.S.A. for carrying out the feasibility study is expected in September, 1966. The terms and conditions for the proposed factory will be known only after the study is carried out.

Agricultural Indebtedness in Union Territories

*60. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the steps which Government have taken to remove agricultural indebtedness in the Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The cooperative credit structure is being strengthened to enable it to provide adequate credit to agriculturists at reasonable rates for production purposes. Taccavi loans for production purposes are also being provided by Government where necessary. There is provision for giving distress taccavi in deserving cases. Legislation to control money lending and to provide debt relief is also in force in some Union Territories.

Sugar Mills in Cooperative/Public Sector

99. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have decided to set up sugar mills only in the cooperative and public sectors; and

(b) the number of such units to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) All State Governments wherever possible, give preference to setting up of sugar mills in the co-operative sector.

(b) Letters of intent/licences have so far been issued for setting up in the Fourth Plan, 19 new sugar factories of which 18 are cooperatives and one a joint stock enterprise. Some more factories are likely to be licensed which would mainly be in the cooperative sector.

Oil Palm Cultivation

100. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start oil palm cultivation in the public sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. A proposal for the development of oil palm cultivation on a commercial scale has been formulated by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited and is under consideration.

(b) The details of the Project have still to be worked out. These will be examined after the decision on acreage and locality is taken.

(c) The preliminary Report indicates that an outlay of Rs. 135.30 lakhs may be involved in setting up of commercial unit on 6,000 acres in Kerala.

Visit of U.S. Fishing Experts to Kerala

101. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man team of fishery experts from the United States visited Kerala recently;

(b) whether they held discussions with the Fishery Department officials and the representatives of the Fishing Industry;

(c) whether they made any proposals to Government for the development of fishing in Kerala; and

(d) if so, what were those proposals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Foodstuffs out of Cashew Fruits

102. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute have found out that many foodstuffs can be manufactured out of cashew fruits;

(b) whether they have submitted any schemes for large-scale production; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The researches carried out at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has revealed that a number of products e.g. juice, concentrate, jam, chutney, candy, pickle etc., can be prepared from the Cashew Apple Fruit.

(b) The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has drawn up schemes for home-scale, cottage-scale and small-scale production units. Since the Cashew Apple Fruit is available in restricted quantity and that too within a very short season in the year, large scale units have not been proposed.

(c) The Government of India through the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, and Small-scale Industries Institutes, have been assisting with information regarding the technical know-how and equipment for manufacture of products from Cashew Fruits.

Sale of Adulterated Rice

103. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints that rice sold or distributed in Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh is adulterated with stones and sand;

(b) whether it is a fact that stones to suit most varieties of rice are sold in bulk; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to prevent this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No such complaints have come to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) No information is available with the Central Government about this.

(c) Does not arise.

Damage to Paddy Crops

104. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable damage has been caused to the paddy crops this year in Kerala due to the delay in monsoon rains; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the damage has been made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Some damage has been caused to paddy crops only in four districts of Kerala, viz., Quilon, Alleppey, Palghat and Cannanore.

(b) Damage has so far been roughly estimated at 30 per cent to 40 per cent in Quilon and Allepey Districts.

West Coast Road

105. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to complete the West Coast Road in the Kozhikode District of Kerala;

(b) the works that are pending to be taken up;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the works; and

(d) when the entire work in this district is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Out of the total length of about 113 Kms. of the West Coast Road lying in the Kozhikode district, road works included in the approved plan have been completed on about 90 Kms. and work on the remaining portion of the road is in progress. Of the ten bridges to be constructed/reconstructed on this portion of the road, eight bridges have been completed and work on the remaining two bridges also in progress. All but a few culverts have been completed. Work on the remaining culverts is also in progress. Of the three bypasses to be constructed on the road, one has been completed and the work on the remaining two byepasses is in various stages of progress.

(b) **None.**

(c) and (d). The works are in full swing and will be completed by the end of 1967.

Road Works in Kozhikode District, Kerala

106. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of carrying out improvements to the following road works in the Kozhikode District of Kerala:

(i) Badagara-Lokanarkauu road;

(ii) Iringal-Kottakkal road;

(iii) Thottil Palam-Mullarkunnu road;

(iv) Kavil-Theekuni road; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the works?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6469/66].

Floating Crane at Cochin Port

107. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the floating crane "Periyar" with a capacity to lift 120 tonnes is lying idle for some time in Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5729 answered on the 17th May, 1966, the floating crane ordered by the Cochin Port Trust arrived at Cochin Port in December 1965. It was noticed that there were certain defects in regard to the generator and power output and the speed in water was lower than the speed specified in the contract. The defects in regard to the generator and power output were set right in March 1966. Regarding rated speed, this does not affect operations. The vessel will be sent to Bombay after the monsoon for the examination of the hull. On this understanding, the Port Trust have come to a settlement with the manufacturers. The crane was accordingly formally taken over and is in use from the 31st May, 1966.

Chicken Dressing Farm in Kerala

108. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to open a Chicken Dressing Farm at Edappally in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the likely turn-over in this farm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Government of Kerala has a scheme to start a Poultry Dressing Plant in Ernakulam District. The site for this has been fixed at Muvattupuzha at the Headquarters of the Intensive Poultry Development Block.

(b) The Poultry Dressing Plant will have a capacity to handle 2000 chicks per eight-hour-day.

Aerodrome at Kozhikode

109. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of the proposed aerodrome at Kozhikode has been prepared;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure;

(c) whether this aerodrome is now designed only for operating Dakota Planes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when the construction is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Plans and estimates are under preparation.

(c) and (d). No; Sir. The design will be for Avro/F27 aircraft.

(e) It is too early to say at this stage.

New Delhi-Bahadurgarh Bus Service

110. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4749 on the 3rd May, 1966 regarding the introduction of a direct bus service between Bahadurgarh and the Central Secretariat, New Delhi and state the progress since made in the matter and when the said service will be introduced?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The Delhi Municipal Corporation has not yet approved the fare structure for the Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat route. The service will be started as soon as the fare structure is approved.

War Service Candidates in Port Trusts

111. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of giving an advance increment for every year of war service to the war service personnel employed in the Port Trusts is not adhered to by the Port Trusts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to confer this benefit on all eligible employees in the Port Trusts?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The orders regarding grant of advance increments for approved war service which were issued in 1947 were applicable only to the then Government administered Ports of Cochin, Kandla and Visakhapatnam. These orders are not applicable in the case of the other four major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Mormugao, because they are autonomous bodies.

Area of Assembly Constituencies of Muzaffarpur and Patna Districts

112. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the average area of each Assembly constituency of Muzaffarpur and Patna Districts;

(b) the average length and breadth of such constituencies;

(c) the names of the constituencies of Patna district whose length is greatest and breadth is shortest, giving the details of such length and breadth;

(d) whether their compactness was allowed to suffer by delimiting such constituencies with longer length; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The average area of an assembly constituency in Muzaffarpur district is 168 sq. miles and in Patna district 108 sq. miles.

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available nor is it easy to collect.

(d) and (e). It was the endeavour of the Delimitation Commission to make all constituencies as compact as practicable having regard to various other considerations set out in the law. It is not possible to explain why a particular constituency is long and narrow. It may however be stated that under the Delimitation Commission 1962 the Delimitation Commission is required to follow an elaborate procedure and take into account several factors before finalising these matters.

Tractors lying idle in Purnea District, Bihar

113. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for want of powerine or its substitute, a large number of tractors in the Purnea district of Bihar have been lying idle for some time past with the result that neither the jute nor maize has been sown in large area;

(b) if so, the number of tractors that are lying idle;

(c) the estimated area which is lying fallow and the anticipated loss of jute or maize crop; and

(d) the steps being taken by Bihar State to meet the demand of the agriculture to ensure the cultivation of jute and maize?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Yield Per Acre

114. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the crop-wise area of each State during 1964-65;

(b) the yield of each crop per acre of land during 1964-65 State-wise; and

(c) the Highest market rate of each kind of crop that prevailed at any time in each State during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement showing Area and Yield per hectare of principal crops statewise is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6470/66].

(c) A statement showing the highest level of wholesale prices of important crops during 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6470/66].

Calcutta-Assam Water Route

115. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta-Assam river route plan which was referred to the Central Water and Power Commission has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposal for having an alternative river route to Assam by providing a connecting link between the Ganga and Brahmaputra is still under consideration.

Bombay-London Air Service

116. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4404 on the 26th April, 1966 regarding Bombay-London air service and state:

(a) whether the time-table and other details regarding the proposed Bombay-London air service have been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the air service will start operating?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is intended to start operation of the air service between Bombay and London *via* Teheran effective 23rd October, 1966.

New Varieties of Feed and Fodder Seeds

117. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new varieties of feed and fodder seeds have been developed by the **Indian Agricultural** Research Institute, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has given stress on the development of high yielding varieties of fodder grasses and legumes. From the work so far done, high yielding strains like Pusa Giant Berseem, Pusa Giant Napier Grass, Pusa Giant Anjan Grass, varieties of oats such as Kent and grasses like Pennisetum pedicellatum have ben released for cultivation. They have become extremely popular among the farmers and the Central Variety Release Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also approved, for general cultivation of Pusa Giant Berseem and Pusa Giant Napier. A rotation, involving Giant Berseem and Giant Napier, is an ideal one since the former will give green fodder throughout the winter months while the latter will ensure fodder supply during the summer months. Seeds of Pusa Giant Berseem, which is a man made variety and not found in nature, are in great demand in Europe and Africa.

चावल का मूल्य

118. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड में चावल की कमी के कारण वहां चावलों के मूल्य काफी चढ़ गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). नागालैंड में चावल की कमी अथवा चावल के भावों में वृद्धि सम्बन्धी कोई विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है और नागालैंड प्रशासन की केन्द्र से चावल सप्लाई करने की मांग को प्रशासन के परामर्श से नियमित रूप से मासिक आधार पर पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

Vehicles and Fuel Consumption

119. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in petrol and diesel fuel driven vehicles whether passenger goods or others, since 1947; and

(b) the percentage of increase of consumption in petrol, diesel oil and other kinds of fuel, giving in bulk the figures of consumption?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The total number of motor vehicles in India, as on 31st March, 1947 was 2,11,949, out of which 1,68,368 were registered in the Governors' and Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the remaining 43,581 in the former Princely States. There were

333 diesel engined vehicles in the Provinces on that date. Information in regard to diesel engined vehicle in the Princely States is not available.

It is estimated that the total number of motor vehicles in India, as on 31st March, 1965, was 9,92,000, out of which 2,92,500 were diesel driven, 6,450 driven by fuels, other diesel or petrol, and the remaining 6,93,050 driven by petrol.

(b) The consumption of petroleum products, which include petrol, diesel oil etc. was about 2 million tonnes in 1947. It rose to about 12 million tonnes in 1965.

बम्बई बन्दरगाह के ड्रेजर चालकों द्वारा हड़ताल

120. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई बन्दरगाह के 500 ड्रेजर चालकों ने अप्रैल, 1966 में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हड़ताल उनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों के छटनी किये जाने के विरोध में की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के 26 ड्रेजर चालकों तथा कुछ अन्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने 4, 5 और 20 अप्रैल, 1966 को हड़ताल की थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) बम्बई पोर्ट के ट्रस्टियों ने 1—44 वर्ष पुराने हापर बजरा 'डेबचिक' की जिसकी मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकती थी निर्वतन करने की 2—डेबचिक की जगह पर हापर बजरे के रूप में काम करने के लिए 'मूरहेन' सक्शन ड्रेजर को परिवर्तन करने की और 3-डीजल सक्शन ड्रेजर 'विक्रम' को दूसरी पारी पर काम करने की, स्वीकृति दी थी । इस प्रबन्ध में कोई छटनी नहीं होनी थी । उपरोक्त निर्णय 3—को कार्यान्वित में लाने के लिये कुछ ऊंचे पदों पर तरक्कियां की गई थीं । 'डेबचिक' के कर्मियों की इच्छा थी कि 'विक्रम' पर हुई तरक्कियां उन्हीं को दी जायें ।

जहां तक तबादले और तरक्कियों का सम्बन्ध है, 1—स्टीम और रिप्लेसमेंट जलयानों, और 2-डीजल तथा डीजल बिजली जलयानों के कर्मियों के अलग संवर्ग हैं । चूंकि 'डेबचक' के कर्मी वर्ग 1— के हैं उन पर "विक्रम" के पदों की तरक्कियों के लिये विचार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वे वर्ग 2— के हैं ।

(घ) यूनियन को समझा दिया गया था कि नये प्रबन्ध में कोई छटनी नहीं होगी इसलिये हड़ताल बगैर किसी शर्त के 25 अप्रैल, 1966 को वापस ले ली गई थी ।

दिल्ली में खेती की जाने वाली भूमि

121. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली रबी की फसल में दिल्ली के आस पास तीस हजार एकड़ भूमि पर खेती नहीं की गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह भूमि अधिकांश समय तक किसानों को नहीं दी गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या इस भूमि की सिंचाई के लिये भी कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). "दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अभिग्रहण, विकास तथा भूमि का निपटारा" के अन्तर्गत अभी तक अभिग्रहीत की गई 22,000 एकड़ भूमि में से लगभग 5,000 एकड़ भूमि जिसको शीघ्र प्रयोग में नहीं लाना था, पिछली रबी की खेती के लिए कृषकों को दी गई । वास्तव में केवल 754 एकड़ भूमि में खेती की गई ।

(घ) चूंकि यह भूमि शहरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के हेतु "दिल्ली का योजनाबद्ध विकास" के लिये अभिग्रहण की गई थी, अतः सिंचाई की जो सुविधायें पहले ही मौजूद हैं उन्हें और अधिक बढ़ाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं हुआ ।

Goat Milk

122. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the potentialities of goat milk as a supplemental nutrient in Indian diet; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to realize the potentialities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Some years back, goat breeding schemes were initiated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, to study the potentialities of local milch breeds for milk production in the States of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab. After the termination of these research projects, pedigreed herds of indigenous goats exist in these States and in Maharashtra State from where improved bucks are issued to the field for improvement of goats in the villages. In addition it has been proposed to establish during the Fourth Plan, nine Dairy type goat farms in the country at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs for each farm under milch goat improvement programme.

Polygamy among Muslims

123. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to consider the possibility of banning polygamy among Muslims;

(b) if so, the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether a detailed comparative study of this matter in other Muslim countries has been made; and

(d) if so, the broad conclusions thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Tourists

124. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn a plan to diversify and to increase the range of choice for tourists coming to India;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the estimated outlay thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism is being finalised in consultation with the State Governments. It is proposed to develop selected tourist centres in an integrated manner in order firstly, to diffuse the tourist traffic, and secondly, to promote India as a destination point. The selectivity will be on the basis of availability of funds, tourist preferences, changing pattern of international tourist traffic from being transitting to destinational, type of tourists to be served (upper or middle income groups, individuals or tourists travelling in groups) and how these places can be fitted into the overall pattern of tourist development of the State, the region and the country.

A total outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been indicated for tourism in the Fourth Plan.

Haldia Port

126. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternative plan to construct a port at Haldia without World Bank assistance has been prepared;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Calcuta Port Commissioners have prepared a scheme under which the Haldia Port could be built with maximum utilisation of Indian fabricating capacity (for capital goods) and minimum foreign exchange needs. This scheme is an alternative to an earlier scheme proposed to the World Bank. The alternative scheme has also been brought to the notice of the World Bank.

(b) Instead of going on world tender for capital equipment, domestic fabricating capacity in the public and private sectors will be fully utilised. The use of foreign exchange will essentially be limited to (a) dredging services and (b) imports of components for fabrication of capital goods in India.

(c) It is estimated that the total cost of the project under the alternative scheme may be about Rs. 37 crores, foreign exchange component amounting Rs. 4.4 crores being based on pre-devaluation figures.

Deaths due to Food Scarcity

128. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculhave** been a number of deaths in the **Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of deaths in the scarcity hit areas in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths reported during the year, State-wise, due to shortage of the foodgrains to people in those regions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate food supplies to the people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) The normal allotments of imported foodgrains (Wheat and Milo) to various States including scarcity affected States have been increased from 6.92 lakh tonnes in January to 8.58 lakh tonnes in February and 10.32 lakh tonnes in March, 1966. The allotment for April, 1966 was 8.8 lakh tonnes but this was increased to 9.65 lakh tonnes for May and to 9.96 lakh tonnes for June, 1966. The allotments for July, 1966, so far have been 8.68 lakh tonnes.

(ii) Out of the wheat gifter by the World Food Programme, a quantity of over 46 thonsand tonnes has been allotted to the various scarcity affected States for free distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and the infirm and others who are not able to work. Besides, 4,000 tonnes of wheat flour, 4000 tonnes of Milo, 2,912 tonnes of dried peas and 850 tonnes of beans received as gift from abroad have also been given to the affected States for free distribution.

(iii) A quantity of about 26,000 tonnes of Milk powder received so far as gift from friendly Governments and international organisations has been allotted to the scarcity affected States for reconstitution into milk and free distribution amongst children below 14 years of age and nursing and expectant mothers in the scarcity areas.

(iv) Out of 1,000 tonnes of biscuits which are expected to come as gift from abroad, a quantity of 500 tonnes has been received and allotted to the affected States for free distribution.

(v) A substantial quantity of vitamin tablets and other medicines, baby food, etc. has also been allotted to the various States by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to ward off or combat diseases resulting from scarcity conditions.

Enquiry into Working of D.T.U.

129. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1590 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Committee to enquire into the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to set up and its personnel and terms of reference?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken on this proposal. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the authorities concerned.

West Coast Road

130. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Coast Road has been completed;

(b) if not, how long it will take to complete the road; and

(c) the reasons for not declaring it as a National Highway?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The West Coast Road is a State Road. Its development is therefore primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Due to financial limitations it has not been possible to include it in the National Highway system. However, in order to assist the State Governments concerned, the Government of India are giving aid for its development as an all-weather, single lane, blacktopped road. The construction of the road is in various stages of progress and is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Committee on Agricultural Implements

131. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1730 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the further action taken by the Central and the seven State Governments on the recomendations made by the Committee on Agricultural Implements; and

(b) when the Committee will submit its report in respect of the remaining States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Agriculture Team, set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, have completed the studies and prepared reports on Improved Agricultural Implements for seven States *viz.* Punjab, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Bihar, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. An All-India Report on Tractors and Power Tillers has also been prepared. These Reports have been forwarded to the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments for the implementation of the Team's recommendations. Since field studies, to a large extent, have also been conducted in Uttar Pradesh, the report for this State is also being prepared. To complete the work, the term of the Team has been extended upto the 30th September, 1966.

(b) Based mainly on the studies conducted in eight States, an All-India Report on Improved Agricultural Implements has also been prepared and submitted by the Agriculture Team to the Chairman, Committee on Plan Projects. It is not proposed to conduct these studies in the remaining States.

Famine and Drought Conditions in Orissa

132. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measure proposed to be taken, as detailed in Parliament, to meet famine in certain drought-affected areas of Orissa have since been taken; and

(b) if so, the situation obtaining in these areas at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Relief operations in Orissa, are now well-organized and are on an adequate scale. The situation now is well under control and there is no cause for anxiety.

Visit of World Bank Mission of Forest Experts to Kerala

133. **Shri Warior:**
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-member World Bank Mission of forest experts visited Kerala recently to study the States' potential for the development of industries based on forest materials;

(b) if so, their views on the subject;

(c) whether any detailed plan has been prepared for the development of industries in the State-based forest materials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated cost of the plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The name of the Mission was F.A.O./I.B.R.D. Mission; it consisted of 4 members, three of whom were from the F.A.O. and one from the World Bank. During the visit in Kerala, only two members, both from F.A.O. were present.

(b) The members of the Mission comented favourably on the success of the plantations of the fast-growing forest species which they visited and also on the possibilities of their serving as a source of raw-material for forest-based industries. The Report of the Mission on their visit has not yet been received and, therefore, their views on the above subject are still not known.

(c) Detailed plan has not been prepared.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Monopolies Enquiry Commission

134. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishang Keishing:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1576 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The Commission's recommendations are still under Government's consideration and final decision thereon is expected to be taken soon.

Food Corporation of India

135. Shri A. S. Alva: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been invested with powers to procure foodgrains by levy or otherwise without the concurrence of the State Government; and

(b) whether any agreement has been arrived at by the Food Corporation of India with the State Governments how best maximum procurement could be had with a view to ensure that there is no scope for hoarding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Every State Government has made efforts and taken all possible steps to maximise procurement by imposition of a levy on producers/millers/traders. In the States in which the Food Corporation is functioning, it has been settled by discussions between the State Government and the F.C.I. how the F.C.I. could help in achieving the objective of maximising procurement, and the F.C.I. functions in accordance with the decisions arrived at after such discussions.

कोचीन हवाई अड्डा

136. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री म० क० गोपालन :
श्री इम्बीचिबाबा :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 19 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3882 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच कोचीन में असैनिक (सिविल) हवाई अड्डे सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस ब्यौरे के कब तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). अर्नाकुलम से करीब 10 से 12 मील की दूरी पर प्रस्तावित हवाई अड्डे की स्थापना के लिए दो स्थानों का निरीक्षण किया गया है और उनकी उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Assistance to Land Mortgage Banks in U.P.

137. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance was given for land Mortgage Banks in Uttar Pradesh for the issue of loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to these Banks in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Central Government has not given any direct assistance to Land Mortgage Banks for issue of loans. Assistance to the Land Mortgage Banks for floatation of their debentures is provided in the form of support by the three public sector institutions viz., the Life Insurance Corporation, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India.

(b) The support provided by the three public sector institutions to the U.P. State Cooperative Land Development Bank Ltd. for its debentures during the 3rd Five Year Plan is as follows:—

Financial year	Amount of ordinary debentures floated	Subscriptions from		
		Reserve Bank of India	State Bank of India	Life Insurance Corporation
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	—	—	—	—
1962-63	35.00	—	3.50	—
1963-64	45.00	—	—	—
1964-65	100.00	19.12	10.00	30.00
1965-66	305.00	35.90	30 50	91.50
TOTAL	485.00	55.02	44.00	121.50

(c) For the year 1966-67, the bank has been allotted a debenture programme of Rs. 305 lakhs which will be eligible for support from the Life Insurance Corporation, the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs, Rs. 36 lakhs and Rs. 42 lakhs, respectively. Of this programme the Bank has already floated during May 1966 ordinary debentures to the extent of Rs. 125 lakhs with a support of Rs. 37 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively from the Life Insurance Corporation, the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The bank also floated its 1st series of Rural Debentures for which the subscriptions from the Reserve Bank of India amounted to Rs. 3.88 lakhs which is half the amount of total subscription received towards the series.

Efforts are being made to find additional resources and if these become available, it would be possible to support an additional programme of Rs. 100 lakhs of ordinary debentures.

Cultivable Land in U.P.

138. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultivable land has so far been taken from the Railways in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the method adopted by Government for the distribution of this land for cultivation;

(c) whether Government propose to distribute these lands among the agricultural labourers and small tenants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, 6262 acres of land have been taken over upto 30th September, 1965 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from the Railways for leasing out for agricultural purposes.

(b) to (d). The State Government formulated a scheme in 1963 for distribution of Railway land and the procedure adopted under this scheme is as indicated below:—

Information about land given by Railways is communicated to the District Collectors. On receipt of this information, Collectors invite applications from the villagers who are either landless or own land less than 6¼ acres. In the case of villagers who already own some land, surplus Railway land may be leased out to them on the condition that the existing land with them and the Railway land so allotted both do not exceed the ceiling of 6¼ acres.

In the allotment of land, top priority is given to those persons who are landless. Even among these landless persons, first priority is given to those whose land was acquired on or after 1st July, 1952, for any public purpose.

The second priority is accorded to the dependents of service men killed in action, the third priority to political sufferers and the fourth to Scheduled Castes. The fifth and sixth priorities are for ex-servicemen and other landless labourers, respectively.

If no person, falling in any of the above-mentioned priorities, is willing to take over the land, it is allotted to farmers who own land less than 6¼ acres. If none under the category is prepared to take over the land, the Collector can allot it to any person.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar

139. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.) has developed the manufacture of large quantities of forty different vaccines, sera and other biological products to control diseases of livestock and poultry; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of manufacture of these vaccines, the livestock diseases are kept at a very low ebb and livestock development work is being carried out satisfactorily.

Co-operation Farming Seminar Organised by F.A.O.

140. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1750 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the seminar convened by the Food and Agriculture Organisation at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions in relation to the promotion of cooperative farming in India made in the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Navigation Facilities in Rajasthan Canal

141. Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maurya:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3879 on the 19th April,, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of providing navigation facilities in the Rajasthan Canal has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The question of providing navigational facilities on the Rajasthan Canal is under consideration. A traffic survey of the region, that would be benefitted by the Rajasthan Canal, for establishing the economics of the scheme has been undertaken. A decision can however be taken when the results of this examination are available.

Delimitation of Constituencies in Uttar Pradesh

142. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals regarding the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies of Uttar Pradesh have been finalised and published in the official Gazette;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, when they are likely to be finalised and published?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 23rd May, 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugarcane Crop

143. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the prospect of sugarcane crop this year; and

(b) the estimated acreage of sugarcane cultivation this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) As the main sugarcane crop is still in the early stage of growth, it is too early to form any idea about the prospects of this crop.

(b) Estimates of area under sugarcane cultivation for 1966-67 are not yet available.

पर्यटक केन्द्र

144. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में विदेशी पर्यटकों को अधिक सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार का बनारस, आगरा और अन्य स्थानों पर पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चार प्रवेश-पत्तनों पर (पोर्ट्स आफ इंट्री) अर्थात् दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मदरास में और आगरा, वाराणसी, जयपुर, औरंगाबाद और कोचीन जैसे पर्यटक-आकर्षण के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित किये

हैं । राज्य सरकारों ने भी पर्यटक-आकर्षण के लगभग 50 स्थानों पर पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्र खोले हैं । दूसरी योजना काल में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खोले गये पयटक सूचना केन्द्रों के चलाने के खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपदान दे कर पूरा किया ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जलगांव (अजन्ता के निकट) और जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने जम्मू और काश्मीर में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र भी खोले । वाराणसी में भी एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके लिये भूमि ले ली गई है और योजनायें और अनुमान तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । पठानकोट में भी एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस प्रयोजन के लिये भूमि लेने के लिये उत्तरी रेलवे से बातचीत चल रही है । वाराणसी और पठानकोट में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्रों का निर्माण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है ।

Sugar Mills on Cooperative Basis in Uttar Pradesh

145. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh which are running on cooperative basis;

(b) the names of the places recommended by the State Government for the purpose of issuing licences during 1965-66; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Four.

(b) During 1965 and 1966, the State Government recommended grant of licences for two new sugar factories at the following places:—

1. Ghazipur, District Ghazipur.
2. Paliakalan, District Kheri.

(c) While the case of Ghazipur is under consideration, that of Palia-Kalan has been approved.

Sugar Production

146. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced in 1965-66 and the quantity of last year in stock;

(b) the percentage of the quantity of sugar produced in the country that is exported annually;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to decontrol sugar; and

(d) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Sugar production in 1965-66 upto 15th July 1966 was 34.52 lakh tonnes. The carry-over of sugar from last year was 6.85 lakh tonnes.

(b) No percentage has been fixed for export of sugar. The quantity of sugar sold upto 18th July, 1966 for export during 1966 is 4.30 lakh tonnes.

The percentage of this quantity to the estimated production of 35 lakh tonnes during 1965-66 work out to 12.31.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The position will be reviewed in the beginning of the next crushing season.

Search for Under-Ground Water in Rajasthan

147. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are helping Rajasthan Government through exploratory Tubewell Organisation in desert areas of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur and Sikar in the search for underground water; and

(b) if so, to what extent this scheme has been successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is assisting the Rajasthan Government in the construction of tubewells in the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Jalore;

(b) Up to end of June, 1966, the Organisation has drilled 223 boreholes of which 155 are successful.

सूखा और दुर्भिक्ष-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा सहायता

148. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा, मैसूर, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन सूखा-ग्रस्त तथा दुर्भिक्ष पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं ने सेवा कार्य किया था और उन्होंने किस प्रकार का कार्य किया था ;

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं तथा आम जनता ने इस कार्य के लिये सरकार के पास धन तथा अन्य वस्तुएं भेजी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिये सरकार तथा लोगों को विदेशों से भी सहायता मिली है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और एकत्रित होने पर सभा के पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

(ग) भारत में विदेशों से लोगों को मिली सहायता के बारे में भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है । तथापि, कुछ विदेशी सरकारों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों ने भारत में कमी सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिए भारत सरकार को नकदी, खाद्यान्न, दुग्धचूर्ण, विटामिन, दवाइयां, गाड़ियां आदि के रूप में पर्याप्त सहायता प्रदान की है ।

Enquiry into Crash of Fokker Friendship Near Banihal Pass

149. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the formal investigation into the causes of accident to Dutch registered Fokker Friendship aircraft, on charter to the Indian Airlines Corporation which crashed near Banihal Pass on the 7th February, 1966 has been completed;

(b) whether the report submitted has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Gammon India Limited

150. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Auditor's remarks in the Annual Report of the Gammon India Limited regarding the Company's foreign holdings;

(b) whether any investigation has been carried out into the violation of foreign exchange regulations or other violations by this Company; and

(c) if so, the results of this investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Department of Company Affairs is examining the matter in consultation with the concerned authorities.

Election Expenses

151. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the legislative and administrative measures Government propose to take in order to reduce the expenses on elections incurred by candidates;

(b) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to prohibit plying of vehicles on the election day except the authorised vehicles of election agents, candidates and Chief Electoral Officers at the rate of one vehicle per person;

(c) whether there will also be a ban on the issuance of number cards by candidates; and

(d) whether Government intend to give free postage for two election pamphlets of certain length to each candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The proposals of the Election Commission on election expenses made in their report on the Third General Elections in India have been carefully considered by Government and it has been decided that no steps need be taken in this behalf for the present.

(b) The Election Commission has recommended, and the Government has acepted the recommendation, that free conveyance of voters by the candidate or his agent should be a corrupt practice and should be made an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 1000/- and cognisable by the police.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Price of Agricultural Commodities

152. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of reviewing

the minimum and maximum prices for agricultural commodities on the basis of cost of production and parity between industrial and agricultural prices; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission have considered the feasibility of reviewing the minimum support prices for agricultural commodities on the basis of various relevant criteria, including cost of production and parity between industrial and agricultural prices. The Commission is of the view that the cost, especially of relatively efficient and innovating farmers, is relevant for the purpose of fixing minimum prices. As there are many gaps in the available farm cost data, the Commission has recommended that immediate steps should be taken to collect reliable and comprehensive cost data so that scientific guidance for determining minimum prices becomes available as quickly as possible. In pursuance of this recommendation, steps are being taken to organise requisite studies. The Agricultural Prices Commission also keeps the movement of industrial prices in view while making recommendations on agricultural prices.

Procurement of Wheat by States

153. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wheat Producing States have fixed any targets for the procurement of the Wheat crop during, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the prices fixed in the various States; and

(d) the progress made so far in the matter of procurement of wheat by these States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the purchase prices of wheat prevailing in various States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6472/66].

(d) A statement showing the progress made in the matter of procurement of wheat on Central and State Government account during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6472/66].

Rice Procurement for Surplus States

154. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narayan Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice procured from the so-called surplus States in 1965-66, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of rice procured in the deficit States, State-wise; and

(c) the transfers made of the procured rice through Governmental and Private channels from the surplus States to the deficit States during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6473/66].

फसल बीमा योजना

155. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री मा० ल० जाधव :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फसल बीमा योजना अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में क्रियान्वित की गई है ;

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना को देश के दूरस्थ भागों में क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) फसल बीमा योजना अब तक किसी राज्य में क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) आदर्श योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उत्पादक तथा गैर-उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिये उपलब्ध ऋण

156. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960–65 में उत्पादक तथा गैर-उत्पादक दोनों ही प्रयोजनों के लिये कुल ऋण का कितना प्रतिशत भाग किसानों को दिया गया ;

(ख) किसानों को न्यूनतम ऋण देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) किसानों को अधिक सुविधापूर्वक अधिकतम ऋण देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा देखिये संख्या** LT—6474/66] जिसमें सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा वर्ष 1960–61 से 1963–64 (जून, 1964 को समाप्त होने वाले) तक दिए गए ऋणों की जानकारी दी गई है ।

(ख) व (ग) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उधार लेने वाले प्रति सदस्य की ऋणों की उंची से ऊंची औसत क्रमशः 544 रुपये तथा 404 रुपये है यद्यपि असम तथा बिहार में नीची से नीची यह औसत क्रमशः 135 रुपए तथा 122 रुपए है । सहकारी ऋण व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने और काश्तकारों की सेवा करने हेतु इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए एक कार्यवाही कार्यक्रम (एक्शन प्रोग्राम) कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम की मुख्य विशेषताएं ये हैं :—

(क) सहकारी समितियों के आन्तरिक साधन अर्थात् अंशपूंजी तथा जमा-खाते बढ़ाना ;

(ख) कमजोर समितियों को पुनर्गठित करना ताकि संभाव्य चल सकने योग्य इकाइयां तैयार की जा सकें और उन्हें पूरी तरह चलने योग्य बनाने में सहायता देना;

(ग) काश्तकारों की उत्पादन आवश्यकताओं और उनकी लौटाने की क्षमता पर आधारित फसल वित्त प्रणाली लागू करना ;

(घ) ऋण प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण और जहां तक संभव हो अपेक्षित आदानों (इन्पुट्स) का जिंस के रूप में वितरण ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच विमान सेवायें

157. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री मौर्य :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री बृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री काजरोलकर :
श्री रामपुरे :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत-पाकिस्तान विमान सेवायें पुनः चालू करने के लिये प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). दोनों देशों के बीच सम्बन्ध सामान्य होने से सम्बद्ध मामलों के साथ साथ इस मामले पर भी अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है ।

1966 के लिये अनाज की आवश्यकता का अनुमान

158. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री लहटन चौधरी :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री म० ला० स्वामी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1966 के लिये अनाज की अनुमानित आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) इस आवश्यकता का कितने प्रतिशत भाग देश में हुए उत्पादन से पूरा किया जायेगा और कितने प्रतिशत आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये पिछले दो महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) खाद्यानों की आवश्यकता राष्ट्रीय आय, शहरीकरण की रफ्तार, लोगों की भोजन सम्बन्धी आदतों में परिवर्तन आदि जैसे कई तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है । भारत जैसी विकासशील अर्थ-व्यवस्था में अधिकांशतः ये तथ्य निरन्तर बदल रहे हैं और देश की किसी विशिष्ट अवधि में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में आन्तरिक उपज में से खाद्यान्नों की खपत के लिए उपलब्ध मात्रा का 15–20 प्रतिशत सरकारी वितरण की

आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आयात करना पड़ेगा ।

(ग) पिछले दो महीनों में देश के बहुत से भागों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी गई है । इन में से प्रमुख रूप से निम्न राज्य हैं :—

मध्य प्रदेश	161
उत्तर प्रदेश .	317
पश्चिमी बंगाल	845
राजस्थान .	381
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर .	237

Seed Farm in Maharashtra

159. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4350 on the 26th April, 1966, and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the proposed seed farm in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The intention is to set up a Central Mechanised Farm in Maharashtra on the pattern of the Suratgarh Farm if the Maharashtra Government can make available a suitable area of land for the purpose. The matter is still under correspondence.

Kerala Land Utilization Order

160. **Shri Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4371 on 26th April, 1966, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to amend the Kerala Land Utilisation Order;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The draft order required alterations and additions, which needed detailed examination by the Departments concerned in the Central and State Governments.

Foodgrains from U.S.A. under P.L. 480

161. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the supply of U.S. foodgrains to India under PL. 480 programme has been recently signed;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains to be imported thereunder; and

(c) how much of the foodgrains under P. L. 480 have so far been pledged by U.S.A. for supply to India this year and how much of these has already been received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). At present foodgrains from U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 programme are being imported under the Agreement of September, 1964 as amended from time to time. The following amendments have been made during 1966 so far:—

(i)	Exchange of letters on 5-2-1966. Additional funds provided —$ 166.90 million.	This amount was expected to fetch about 2 million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of milo.
(ii)	Exchange of letters on 27-5-1966. Additional funds provided —$ 202.11 million.	This amount was expected to fetch about 2.75 million tonnes of wheat and 0.75 million tonneso of grain sorghum (milo) or maize.

With the above funds, together with the funds which were available at the beginning of 1966 against the earlier allocations, a total of about 69.3 lakh tonnes of wheat and 19.5 lakh tonnes of milo/corn would be available. Out of this about 41.0 lakh tons of wheat and about 8.0 lakh tonnes of milo arrived in India upto the 15th July, 1966.

Calicut Aerodrome

162. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proceedings for the acquisition of the site for the Calicut Aerodrome have been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the construction of the aerodrome will begin?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Acquisition proceedings have not yet started. Estimates for acquisition of land have, however, been prepared and are being processed.

(c) Construction will begin as soon as land has been acquired. Meanwhile preparation of estimate for the construction of the aerodrome has been taken in hand.

बिहार में चीनी का उत्पादन

163. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 10 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे देश की तुलना में बिहार में कितने प्रतिशत चीनी का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) सारे देश की तुलना में बिहार में कितने एकड़ भूमि में गन्ने की खेती होती है ;

(ग) बिहार सरकार द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में ग्यारह नये कारखाने खोलने के बारे में आवेदन पत्र दिये जाने के बाद भी बिहार में इस योजना-काल में एक भी कारखाना न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन आवेदन पत्रों पर निर्णय कर लिया गया है अथवा वे अभी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, और यदि अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं, तो उन पर निर्णय किये जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) 1965–66 (7 जुलाई, 1966 तक) में सारे देश की तुलना में बिहार में शर्करा उत्पादन की प्रतिशत 10.8 बैठती है ।

(ख) 1965–66 में बिहार में गन्ने की खेती अनुमानतः कुल 41700 एकड़ क्षेत्र में हुई जब कि सारे देश में 94,01,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र में खेती हुई है ।

(ग) लाइसेंस देने का पहला बैच पूरा हो जाने के बाद, बिहार में 11 नये सहकारी शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र मिले थे ।

(घ) आवेदन पत्र अभी तक निलम्बित पड़े हैं और उन पर बहुत शीघ्र अन्य राज्यों के निलम्बित आवेदन पत्रों के साथ विचार किया जाएगा ।

रूस के सहयोग से केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म

164. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री दाजी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० श्रीनिवासन :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़ फार्म की किस्म के देश में और केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने फार्म खोले जायेंगे;

(ग) ये फार्म किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे;

(घ) इन पर कितना खर्च होगा; और

(ङ) क्या इसके लिये कोई विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) से (घ). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उन राज्यों में जहां उपयुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध होगी 15 यंत्रीकृत फार्म खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । उन फार्मों पर जो खर्च होगा वह कुछ कारणों पर निर्भर करेगा जैसे फार्म का साइज, भूमि सुधार पर लागत आदि और अलग अलग फार्म पर अलग अलग खर्च होगा । जब भूमि उपलब्ध होगी तो खर्च का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जाएगा । अनुमान है कि मशीनरी का खर्च औसतन एक फार्म पर लगभग 31 लाख रुपए होगा ।

(ङ) फार्मों की स्थापना के लिए विशेषतया मशीनरी की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ का सहयोग मांगा गया है ।

Sugar factories in Orissa

165. **Shri Maurya:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4378 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the application of sugar factories in Orissa for expansion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir, as the latest information regarding cane availability called for from the State Government, is awaited.

American Food Processing Industry

166. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4387 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether our Mission in Washington have since sent the text of the report of the Delegation of the American Food Processing Industry which visited India sometime back;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report obtained from our Indian Embassy in Washington containing the recommendations made by the delegation of American food team (Private-sector) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6475/66].

(c) The team has submitted the report to the Government of United States of America, for their consideration, and no specific action is required to be taken by Government of India in the matter nor has any communication been received from the U.S. Government.

National Road Board

167. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9397 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the demand of the Federation of Indian Automobile Association voiced at their Annual General meeting of the Federation about the formation of a National Road Board; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6475/66].

Indo-US Fisheries Corporation in Kerala

168. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms for the setting up of the proposed Indo-U.S. Fisheries Corporation in Kerala; and

(b) whether it is proposed to grant management rights to U.S. in the matter of catch and sale of fish?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The terms of collaboration for setting up a Public Limited Company in Kerala are still under negotiation with the American firm.

National Cooperative Bank

169. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5039 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Co-operative Bank has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination and the views of the All India State Cooperative Banks' Federation on the proposal are still awaited.

Air Fares

170. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of devaluation of the rupee, the passenger and excess baggage fares of the I.A.C. on different international flights and the fares of the Air-India flights have been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent and how the revised fares compare with the corresponding fares before revision; and

(c) the reaction of the travelling public in this regard.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised selling fares of Air India in Indian Rupees are 57.5 per cent more than their fares prior to devaluation. As regards Indian Airlines, the increase in Indian Currency is in exact proportion to maintain the pre-devaluation air fares in dollars and/or Sterling Pounds at the new rate of exchange.

(c) It is too early to assess the reaction of the travelling public, but international, air fares are quoted into two basic Currencies *viz.* Pound Sterling and U.S. Dollars and all International Air Transport Association members have to maintain the tariff approved by I.A.T.A. in these currencies. I.A.C. and Air-India are members of I.A.T.A.

Ex-factory price of superphosphate

171. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the practice of fixing maximum ex-factory prices of single superphosphate and has given the fertilizers factories the power to fix their own prices; and

(b) the safeguard provided by Government to the farmers against undue enhancement of fetilizer prices by the manufacturers?

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir. The Fertiliser Association of India which represents a majority of the superphosphate manufacturers and not the individual factories will hereafter fix ex-factory prices.

(b) There was no statutory control on prices of superphosphate. The following safeguards have, however, been provided against any undue en-

hancement of fertilizer prices by the manufacturers:

1. The ex-factory prices will be determined and revised by the Fertiliser Association of India periodically guided by the principles in the formula which, as was being adopted by the Government of India in their informal fixation of ex-factory prices hitherto.

2. The ex-factory prices thus determined for each factory will be notified by the F.A.I. to all the State Governments, producers and to the Public at large from time to time.

3. An assurance has been given by the Association that they will take steps to ensure necessary internal discipline and see that the prices so fixed are given wide publicity and are followed by all units of the industry.

4. Substantial imports of complex fertilizers have been arranged by Government to meet the situation created by the fall in production of superphosphate due to shortage of sulphur.

Capacity of Ports to Handle Food Grains

172. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subdoh Hansda:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed at all the major and intermediate ports to handle arrivals of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With the serious deterioration in the food situation following the drought last year, it was anticipated that grain imports would have to be increased substantially. It was decided that plans should be drawn up to enable the ports to clear about 1.2 million tons of foodgrains per month during non-monsoon months and about 9 lakh tons per month during the monsoon months. A number of emergent steps have accordingly been taken to increase the grain handling capacity to achieve the target of 1.2 million tons per month. These measures have included the import of additional discharging machines, import of other port handling equipment, increasing rail wagon supplies for movement of grains from ports to interior destinations, substantial increase in foodgrain labour at the various ports, increase in road transport from docks to rail loading centres and also road transport for long distances from ports, improvement in grain discharging facilities at the port transit sheds, use of super tankers to bring grains from U.S. ports and use of coastal vessels and barges for midstream vessel to vessel discharge and off-side discharge from waiting vessels and setting up of inter-departmental committees at the major ports to keep a watch on the daily handling performance at each port.

Seeds Corporation in States

173. **Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 1352 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision on the setting up of Seed Corporations in the States has since been taken; and

(b) if not, whether replies have been received in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the State Governments. No specific proposal has been received from any State Government so far.

Live Stock Census

174. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the last live stock census was taken; and

(b) the number of dry and un-economic cattle in the country according to that census?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The last livestock census has been conducted during the current year with 15th April, 1966 generally as the date of reference.

(b) Results of the 1966 livestock census have not yet become available, However, according to the previous livestock census, held in 1961, the number of dry and uneconomic cattle and buffaloes were as under:—

	Cattle	Buffaloes (Thousands)
1. Uneconomic i.e. those over three years not in use for breading or work		
(a) Male . .	1496	254
(b) Female . .	1052	298
2. Cows and Buffaloes over 3 years Dry on the date of reference.		
(a) Dry . . .	25016	9495
(b) Not calved even once	5319	2280

Cold Storages for Potatoes in Delhi

175. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potato growers are finding difficult to store their produce in the cold storage due to the shortage of cold storage in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Considering the total area under potato crop in Delhi, the Cold Storage facilities are adequate. But Delhi with its large population draws potatoes from outside the Union Territory area. The Storage is also done in the neighbouring towns. Broadly speaking, the facilities were adequate and the Delhi Administration received no complaints.

(b) Does not arise. Provision has been made in the Fourth Plan for Cold Stores. If the Delhi Administration finds a pressing need, its proposals would be considered favourably.

Cooperative Movement in Punjab

176. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the loan or aid given by the Centre to the Government of Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 to gear up Co-operative movement in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 58·74 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 25·96 lakhs were sanctioned to the

Government of Punjab during 1965-66 for implementing co-operative development schemes. During 1966-67 a loan of Rs. 2.19 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 0.44 lakhs have so far been sanctioned. Further assistance due on the basis of plan outlay will be released as and when proposals are received.

Drought conditions in Punjab

177. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is drought in Hissar, Mohindergarh, Gurgaon, Una Hamirpur, Pathankot and parts of Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur and Dasuya Tehsils of Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people are starving and cattle are dying due to the shortage of fodder; and

(c) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken as relief to this effected part of Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Due to failure of the monsoons in 1965, drought conditions first arose in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Mohindergarh. Later because of failure of early winter rains, drought conditions also developed in a few other parts of the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Central Team headed by the Programme Adviser of the Planning Commission visited the affected areas of Hissar, Mohindergarh and Rohtak districts in the first week of March, 1966, in order to assess the situation and to make recommendations regarding the work programmes to be taken up there. According to this Team, there was a fairly adequate supply of foodgrains in the affected villages, and that there was no abnormal acute scarcity of fodder or drinking water. The team also observed that the steps already taken by the State Government to open fair price shops and fodder depots and provide drinking water were reasonably adequate.

In other areas also the Government of Punjab has started relief works, such as roads, Johars (ponds), lift Irrigation schemes and soil conservation works, to improve the economy of the affected areas and to provide gainful employment to people. The amounts sanctioned for Relief works, supply of water, subsidy for fodder, taccavi loans, etc. during 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given below:—

Name of district	Amount sanctioned
Hissar	1,35,33,000
Rohtak	7,50,000
Mohindergarh	26,25,000
Hoshiarpur	14,00,000
Gurgaon ..	6,00,000
Kangra ..	7,00,000

Remission of land revenue on the following scales in all the affected areas has been approved:

(i) Where the damage to crops was more than 50 per cent—Total remission

(ii) where the damage was below 50 per cent and more than 25 per cent—75 per cent remission.

Suspension of recovery of taccavi loans till Kharif, 196, has also been ordered in such areas. The district authorities have also been instructed to be liberal in the grant of Taccavi loans for seed and fodder in the affected areas.

राज्यों द्वारा संकर (हाइब्रिड) बीज के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण

178. **श्री शिवदत्त उपाध्याय :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन से राज्य संकर बीज उत्पादन के बारे में खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों तथा कृषि सहायता अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितने अधिकारी राज्य-वार, प्रतिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) संकर बीजों को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा उन की सप्लाई के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(घ) उन किसानों को, जो संकर बीजों का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, अनुदान, ऋण तथा सहायता देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित जानकारी मांगी जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) कृषकों के खेतों में प्रत्येक फसल के मौसम में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के लिए पैकेज की विधियों के बारे में रचनात्मक ढंग के बहुत से प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया जाता है । इस कार्यक्रम की पूर्ति के रूप में राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रदर्शन-योजना के अन्तर्गत संकर फसलों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कृषकों के खेतों में अनेक प्रदर्शनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम की सहायता के लिए एक सघ शिक्षा अभियान भी शुरू किया है । समय समय पर प्रोत्साहन देने वाली पुस्तिकाओं द्वारा तथा विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों, फार्म विषयक रेडियो प्रसारणों, पुस्तकों तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी चार्टों आदि के माध्यम से भी विभिन्न प्रकार की सूचना विषयक सामग्री कृषकों तक पहुंचाई जाती है । कृषकों के लिए संकर-फसलों के बारे में फिल्में तैयार की गई हैं । राज्य सरकारों ने भी संकर-फसलों के उत्पादन के बारे में कृषकों के लिए बड़े स्तर पर नियमित ढंग से प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध किया है ।

(घ) संकर फसलों की खेती के आवश्यक आदानों की खरीद के लिए सहकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा ऋण मुहैया करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं । रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने इस कार्य के लिए सहकारी संस्थाओं को विशेष ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । राज्य सरकारों ने गैर सदस्यों को तकावी ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की है । जहां तक अनुदानों का सम्बन्ध है, अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कृषकों को केन्द्र/राज्यों से साधारण कृषि उत्पादन के कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाली सहायता भी कृषकों को दी जाती है । बीजों, उर्वरकों, कीटनाशक औषधियों, संकर बीजों के क्रय के लिए भी भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अल्पकालीन ऋण दे रही है ।

Food Scarcity in Mizo Hill Areas

179. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the troubled hill areas of Mizo Districts facing grave prospects of acute food scarcity; and

(b) the emergency steps taken to tackle the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foodstuffs are being sent to this area both by road and air.

Cooperative Sugar Factory at Chata

180. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to set up a co-operative sugar factory at Chata, District Mathura, U.P.; and

(b) if so, whether, in view of the fact that Mathura has better railway and road communications with Agra, Aligarh and Etah Districts for getting sugar, Government have considered the desirability of establishing the co-operative sugar factory at Mathura in place of Chata?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir, an application for the grant of a licence to set up a cooperative sugar factory at Chata, District Mathura, U.P. has been received from the promoters of the cooperative.

(b) All relevant factors will be taken into account while taking a decision on the application for grant of licence.

Utilisation of Tube-Wells

181. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than thousand deep tube-wells could not be utilised for irrigation purposes for want of power in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the arrangements being made to make them energised; and

(c) whether there is any possibility to make the best utilisation of all these wells for irrigation purposes and the total area irrigated so far with the help of all these tube-wells?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the State Government only 480 State Tube-wells have been energised upto the end of March, 1966 out of 1430 drilled and 572 completed with pumpsets. The State Government had been urged to accelerate the pace of energisation of the tube-wells. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1966-67 for rural electrification including energisation of 810 tube-wells.

(c) The need for taking steps for full utilisation of the irrigation potential created by the construction of State Tube-wells has already been emphasised on the State Government. According to the report received from the State Government in March, 1966 the actual area irrigated by tube-wells during 1964-65 was 19,000 acres against the potential of 42,850 acres created by 293 State tube-wells energised upto 31st March, 1965.

अधिनियमों का अनुवाद

183. **श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा कितने अधिनियमों का विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करवाया गया है ; और

(ख) वकीलों, न्यायाधीशों और जन-साधारण में इन अनूदित संस्करणों का कहां तक उपयोग बढ़ा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल०टी०–6477/66**]

(ख) वकीलों, न्यायाधीशों और सामान्य जनता के लिए इन अनुवादों की उपयोगिता का निर्धारण अभी इस प्रक्रम में करना बहुत जल्दी होगी ।

Demurrage for Unloading Food-Ship "Surete"

184. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:**
Shri Balkrishna Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American Food-Ship "Surete" was paid 1000 £ Sterling as demurrage in May 1966 for not completely unloading the cargo in scheduled time;

(b) if so, whether responsibilities have been fixed for this loss; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such losses in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do no arise.

अमरीका से आयातित खाद्यान्न

185. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका से आयातित खाद्यान्न तटवर्ती जहाजों पर उतारा जाता है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह खाद्यान्न देश के अन्य भागों में किस परिवहन साधन द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या ये सभी साधन सरकारी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य पर कितना धन खर्च होता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से आयातित खाद्यान्न आम तौर पर जहाज से सीधे ही घाट पर अथवा छोटी बन्दरगाहों पर लाइटर नौकाओं में उतारे जाते हैं । अप्रैल-जून, 1966 के महीनों में अभूतपूर्व भारी तादाद में जहाजों के आने से बम्बई पर जल-धारा में जहाज से जहाज पर माल उतारना पड़ा और इस बन्दरगाह पर इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक तटीय जहाज और बहुत संख्या में नौकाएं किराये पर लेनी पड़ीं । इसी प्रकार कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर रीवर स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी की नौकाओं और फ्लैटों में जहाज की ओर से माल उतारा गया । संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अनाज लाने के लिए कुछ सुपर टैंकर जहाज भी किराये पर लिए गए और इन जहाजों से माल जल-धारा में छोटे टैंकरों अथवा तटीय जहाजों में उतारा गया । तथापि, यह कार्य सुपर-टैंकरों के जहाज-मालिकों द्वारा चार्टर पार्टी की शर्तों के अधीन किया गया ।

(ख) से (घ). बन्दरगाहों पर उतारने और निकासी के बाद, अनाज को देश के विभिन्न खपत केन्द्रों पर अधिकांशतः रेलों द्वारा भेजा जाता है । कुछ मात्रा सड़क के विशेषतः कांडला से पर्याप्त दूरी पर भी भेजी गयी है और कांडला से तटीय जहाजों में गुजरात की छोटी बन्दरगाहों तथा बम्बई से मारमूगोआ को अनाज भेजा गया । कांडला से अहमदाबाद तक सड़क द्वारा ढुलाई के केवल इस हिस्से को छोड़ कर और कांडला से गुजरात में छोटी बन्दरगाहों तक और बम्बई से मारमूगोआ तक तटीय जहाजों से सारी ढुलाई सरकारी साधनों से नहीं की

गयी है । अब तक इस खाते में अनुमानतः 14 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं ।

रासायनिक पदार्थों से लदे जहाजों में आग लगने के बारे में जांच

186. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 12 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3552 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रासायनिक पदार्थों से लदे हुए जहाजों में आग लगने के कारणों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसे पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) उन रासायनिक पदार्थों का कुल मूल्य कितना था तथा वे कौन-कौन से रासायनिक पदार्थ थे ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) रासायनिकों का पूरा मूल्य निश्चित रूप से जाना नहीं जा सकता । फिर भी तीन जहाजों द्वारा ले जाये गये रासायनिकों का ब्यौरा निम्न है :—

पेड़ो लक्ष्मी	डायासीटोन अलकोहल हाइड्रोसल्फेट आफ सोडा रेड आक्साइड सिन्थेटिक आयरन आक्साइड ब्राउन आइसोमाइल अलकोहल
पेड़ो 'रामप्रसाद'	आइसो प्रोपाइल अलकोहल अलाइड क्लोराइड ट्रिगाइलेमाइन एसीटोन केमरीन सेलूलायड रेड फासफोरस ट्राइक्लोरो बैंनजीन नाइट्रो सेल्यूलोस चिप्स कापीरेक्स सलूशन टील्यून पाइराइडीस वेस मिथाइल इथाइल कीटान पुरवाक्साइड
मचवा 'मोहमदी'	आइसो प्रोपाइल अलकोहल सलूलाइडिंग कंपाउड साइक्लोहेक्सन एण्ड केमिकल्स

Trade of Arecanut

187. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a development Committee has been formed for promoting the cultivation and trade of arecanut;

(b) if so, when it was formed; and

(c) how many times the Committee has met till 1st June, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. An Indian Arecanut Development Council has been set up for promoting the cultivation and trade of arecanut.

(b) In February, 1966.

(c) The Council has not so far held any meeting.

Resettlement of Land

188. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated during the Third Five Year Plan for resettlement of landless labour in the Gramdan and Bhoodan areas have been completely utilised;

(b) whether any survey was made to find out the economic progress of the people where this settlement was made; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Out of an amount of Rupees one crore allocated during the Third Plan period for resettlement of landless labour in Gramdan and Bhoodan areas, an amount of Rs. 50.123 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Drought Conditions in the Country

189. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dry spell all over the country has particularly affected the jute and paddy cultivation in West Bengal;

(b) whether the cultivation of jute has gone down; and

(c) if not, the percentage under cultivation in the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) As weather conditions so far have not been favourable and timely in West Bengal, Jute and early paddy crops are reported to have been adversely affected to some extent.

(b) It is reported that there has been some decline in the area sown under jute this year.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपति

190. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ ऐसे कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के उप-कुलपति, जिनमें स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था है, किसी भी संकाय के स्नातक नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में रुद्रपुर विश्वविद्यालय के वर्तमान और पिछले दो उप-कुलपतियों की शैक्षिक योग्यतायें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) आठ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पन्त नगर (जिसे रुद्रपुर विश्विद्यालय कहा गया है) के उप-कुलपति श्री डी० पी० सिंह एम० ए०, एल एल० बी० हैं । दो भूतपूर्व उप-कुलपति श्री के० ए० पी० स्टीवेन्सन एम० ए० (ओक्सन) तथा राजा बजरंग बहादुर सिंह आफ भद्री थे, जिनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता के विषय में विश्वविद्यालय के पास जानकारी मौजूद नहीं है ।

डकोटा विमान सेवा

191. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :** क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1965-66 में इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन को डकोटा विमान सेवा चलाने में कितना लाभ हुआ ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन के डकोटा परिचालन अलाभप्रद हैं। 1965-66 के दौरान डकोटा परिचालन पर 213.58 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ।

Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

192. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the cane growers for simplifying the procedure regarding the setting up of sugar mills in the Co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seamen's Strike in U.K.

193. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether seamen's strike in the United Kingdom adversely affected shipping activity between India and other countries abroad;

(b) if so, how far it has retarded the flow of incoming and outgoing goods, to and from this country; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure smooth working in this behalf?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Powers under Panchayati Raj Act

194. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution of the two days' convention of the Panchayat Presidents of Kerala, held in Trichur in May, 1966, to the effect that if wider powers as envisaged by the Panchayati Raj Act were not granted before the end of December, 1966, they would resort to direct action; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The resolution in question has not yet come to the Central Government's notice. A copy of it has been called for from the State Government, together with a report on the action taken or proposed by them.

New Land Under Irrigation to step up Food Production

195. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring 11 million acres of new land under irrigation to step up production of rice by at least 5 million tonnes;

(b) if so, how many districts will be covered by this plan and in how many States; and

(c) the initial cost for such irrigation works and the cost for continuing these plan projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has not formulated any specific proposal to bring 11 million acres of new land under irrigation to step up rice production by at least 5 million tonnes. However, in a paper on 'Planning for Rice in Abundance' prepared by the Union Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, it has been analysed that by spending a total amount of about Rs. 400 crores on some new and continuing projects in 53 selected districts of six rice growing States, it may be possible to bring 11 million acres of land under irrigation thereby increasing rice production by 5 million tons.

Training to Operate Heavy Earth Moving Equipment

1960. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Russia have signed an agreement for training Indian engineers to operate and maintain heavy earth-moving equipment; and

(b) if so, when and on what terms?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Two Russian Enterprises *viz.* M/s Machinoexport, Moscow and M/s Tracktoroexport, Moscow, who are supplying some road construction equipment have agreed to train 5 Indian Engineers for a period of 4 months. The Russian Enterprises will bear the cost of training, boarding and lodging, medical aid and internal transportation in USSR. The expenditure on air fare, pay, pocket money and insurance of engineers for the period of training will be borne by the Government of India.

Assistance to Central Cooperative Banks in Madhya Pradesh

197. Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4382 on the 26th April, 1966 and state whether any decision has since been taken by the Reserve Bank of India on the recommendation of the State Government for grant of loan amounting to Rs. 328.50 lakhs to the Central Cooperative Banks in Madhya Pradesh from the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned from the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Rs. 197.13 lakhs to the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Bank to supplement the funds available in the State Cooperative Bank's Stabilisation Fund, for conversion of the short term dues of 27 Central Cooperative Banks into medium term loans.

Price of Rice in Kerala

198. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising prices of rice in Kerala in the open market;

(b) the present price of rice per kilogram in the open market in Kerala;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to keep the prices down; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The maximum prices of rice have been fixed under the Kerala Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1965 in Kerala. The question of any rise over these prices in the open market cannot, therefore, arise.

(b) Informal Rationing has been introduced throughout the State of Kerala where 83% of the market availability of cereals was supplied through fair price shops and Rationing at controlled rates last year. The maximum controlled prices of various varieties of rice in Kerala in retail are as under:—

Coarse	Rs. 79	per kilogram
Medium	Re. 81	per kilogram
Fine	Re. 88	per kilogram
	to Re. 90	per kilogram

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

आसाम को जाने वाली पार्श्व (लेटरल) सड़क

199. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री लहटन चौधरी :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिलीभीत से होकर आसाम तक जाने वाली पार्श्व सड़क के निर्माण-कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (सैक्टर्स) में, राज्यवार, इस निर्माण-कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इस सड़क के निर्माण पर कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-6478/66]

ताइचुंग धान फसल

200. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को यह शिकायत मिली है कि ताइचुंग नेटिव-1 किस्म की धान की फसल को जीवाणु (बैक्टीरियल) इलाइट रोग लगा हुआ है जो धान की अन्य फसलों को भी लग सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). कोई औपचारिक शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी ताइचुंग नोटिव-1 किस्म की धान की फसल जीवाणु रोग से सुग्रभाव्य है। जीवाणु रोग से छुटकारा पाने के लिये उपयुक्त सतर्कता अपनाई गई है जिसमें जीवाणु नाशक छिड़काव भी है जिसे यदि नित्यक्रम से किया जाय तो फसल को जीवाणु रोग से बचाया जा सकता है। जीवाणु रोग देश में मौजूद है और ताइचुंग नोटिव-1 के शुरू होने से पूर्व ही इसे देख लिया गया था। जीवाणु रोग से किस्मों की प्रतिरोध-शक्ति घटती-बढ़ती रहती है।

ताइचुंग नेटिव-1 उर्वरक प्रयोग के लिए प्रत्युत्तरदायी है और ताइवान में कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि का मुख्य आधार है। सतर्कता अपनाए जाने पर सरकार को विश्वास है कि यह किस्म धान की पैदावार को पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ा सकती है।

Import of Foodgrains

201. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of demurrage paid by Government at various ports in

India for the import of foodgrains in 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the measures adopted for speedy clearance of foodgrains in Ports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The total amount of demurrage paid by the Government of India at the various ports in India during each of the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 is as under:—

Year	Demurrage Paid
1964-65	Rs. 32.07 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 11.44 lakhs

Despatch money earned for early discharge of vessels during the same period is approximately as follows:

Year	Despatch Money Earned
1964-65	Rs. 32.53 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 51.86 lakhs

(b) With increased grain imports, grain handling capacity at the ports had to be rapidly increased, particularly after mid-1964 when heavy congestion developed at most of the major ports. Since then a number of measures have been taken to increase the discharge and clearance at various ports and grain handling capacity has increased very considerably as a result of these efforts. The measures taken include increase in the number of grain discharging machines, greatly increased labour supply at all the ports for bagging, stitching and loading of grain into trucks and wagons, substantial increase in rail wagon capacity at all the ports, increased road movement, use of minor ports, utilisation of super-tankers discharging in mid-stream outside the docks, mid-stream lighterage into coastal vessels and close coordination between all the agencies concerned with these operations.

Bullock-Drawn Trucks at Madras Port

202. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bullock-drawn trucks have been eliminated by the Madras Port Trust since April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any representations were made on their behalf; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The plying of bullock carts inside the harbour area has been stopped from the 1st April, 1966.

(b) with the increase in the volume of traffic, it has become necessary to use fast moving vehicles inside the harbour to ensure quick clearance of goods at the Port and to remove a serious traffic bottleneck.

(c) and (d). Yes. The representations received were considered by Government and it was decided that no change in the decision to stop the plying of bullock carts in the harbour area was called for.

Tuticorin Port

203. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government to name the Tuticorin Port as V.O. Chidambaram Pillai Port; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There

have been some representations to this effect. Government are generally desirous of discouraging the tendency to change the names of places unless there are some very special reasons to change a name people have got used to.

Extension to Managing Agencies

204. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted extensions to the managing agencies which will terminate by the end of 1966 or early in 1967;

(b) if so, which of them have been granted such extensions and for how long; and

(c) the decision taken on the question of abolition of Managing Agency System in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The question of granting further extensions to the managing agencies which are due to terminate by the end of 1966 or early in 1967 will be taken up as soon as Government has arrived at a decision as to the policy to be followed in regard to the future of the managing agency system.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाना

205. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री 22 फरवरी, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 613 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमेरिकन कोआपरेटिव लीग के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस विषय में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी एजेन्सी (यू० एस० एड०) से अमरीकन कोआपरेटिव के सहयोग से भारत में सहकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये संभाव्यता अध्ययन की व्यवस्था करने का जो प्रस्ताव किया था, वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सम्बन्धी अमरीकी एजेन्सी (यू० एस० एड०), वाशिंगटन ने मंजूर कर लिया है और अध्ययन टोली के 1 से 15 सितम्बर, 1966 के बीच किसी समय भारत में आने की आशा है ।

जहां तक उर्वरक कारखाने के स्थान निर्धारण का सम्बन्ध है, वह अपेक्षित संभाव्यता अध्ययन करने के पश्चात ही तय किया जाएगा ।

गंगा पर पुल

206. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री 10 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5058 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवहन अनुसंधान निदेशालय ने गंगा पर पुल बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना के बारे में अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसने क्या क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं । परिवहन अनुसन्धान निदेशालय को अभी हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त हुई है और उसी के प्रकाश में रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

वनस्पति बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देने की पद्धति

208. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति घी के सम्बन्ध में भी लाइसेंस देने की पद्धति लागू की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ग) किन किन राज्यों में यह पद्धति चालू की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वनस्पति के थोक तथा खुदरा व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली 6-6-1966 से लागू की थी । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी इसी प्रकार के उपाय पर विचार कर रही है ।

परादीप पत्तन

209. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परादीप पत्तन परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और यातायात के लिये खोल दी जायेगी; और

(ख) उस पर अब तक कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) परादीप पत्तन के विकास की पहली अवस्था जिस में वह 2 मिलियन टन लोहे की कच्ची धातु की धरा उठाई कर सकेगा पूरी हो चुकी है । जैसे ही आदेश दिये हुये टग तैयार हो जायेंगे पत्तन को यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) मई, 1966 के अन्त तक पत्तन परियोजना पर लगभग 20.62 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ।

Air Link to Port Blair

210. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the monsoon, there is no air link between Port Blair and the mainland; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to maintain the communication?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The air-field at Port-Blair is not suitable for all weather operations and hence air services are discontinued during the period May-October.

(b) The question of improving the navigational and other facilities at Port Blair to make it an all weather airport is under examination. It may be mentioned that two vessels *viz.* m.v. 'Andamans' and m.v. 'Nicobar' regularly ply between Calcutta/ Madras and Port Blair even during the monsoons.

Legal Benefit Fund, Kerala

211. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal Benefit Fund for providing social security measures

of the legal profession as contemplated under Section 76 of the Kerala Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act, 1959 has been constituted;

(b) if not, the reasons for not framing the rules; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As it would entail additional financial burden on the litigant public, the Government of Kerala have no proposal at present to constitute such a Fund.

Paddy Cultivation

212. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to pay subsidy to the farmers to encourage paddy cultivation; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Rice

213. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recently increased the price of rationed rice;

(b) the number of times the price has been increased since October, 1965; and

(c) the price of rice prevailing in the States and Union Territories as on the 15th June, 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have recently increased the price of rationed rice of medium, fine and superfine varieties of all origins and of locally procured coarse variety.

(b) The increase in the price of rationed rice in Kerala has been made on different occasions as described below:—

(i) The issue prices from Central stocks were revised in respect of coarse rice from 14th November, 1965, and again in respect of coarse, medium, fine and Superfine II varieties from 10th June, 1966. The Government of Kerala consequently raised the issue price of coarse rice from 14th November, 1965. They increased the prices of medium variety from 10th July, 1966, and fine and superfine varieties from 12th June, 1966. No increase was made in the price of coarse rice consequent upon the second increase from Central stocks.

(ii) Apart from these increases which were consequent upon a general increase in the Central Government issue prices, prices were revised from 27th March, 1966, when the State Government decided to levy sales tax on rice and to make good a portion of loss being sustained by them on subsidised sale of locally procured rice.

(c) A statement showing the wholesale market price of rice as prevailing on 15th June, 1966, at certain important centres in various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6479/66].

बन्दरगाहों पर चोरियां

214. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय बन्दरगाहों से 17 लाख रुपये का सामान चोरी हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक बन्दरगाह पर कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

पत्तन का नाम	चुराये गये माल का मूल्य	पकड़ गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गयी कार्यवाही
	रुपये		
बम्बई	16,37,874 (इसमें से 13,54,775 रुपये का माल बरामद किया गया है)	1040	651 व्यक्ति सिद्ध दोषी ठहराये गये ।
कलकत्ता	ठीक-ठीक राशि उपलब्ध नहीं है । मोटे अनुमान से यह राशि 10 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष होगी ।	385	36 व्यक्तियों को सिद्ध दोषी ठहराया गया ।
मद्रास	67,439	पत्तन ट्रस्ट के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । 643 चोरी के मामलों में से 354 मामलों वाले सिद्ध दोषी ठहराये गये ।	
कांडला	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।
विशाखापत्तनम	लगभग 1200 रु०	अधिकांश माल बरामद हो गया है और नाम मात्र की हानि हुई ।	
कोचीन	नाम मात्र	कुछ नहीं	प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।
मारमुगुआ	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scarcity Conditions in Manipur

215. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether food scarcity is prevailing in various parts of the hill as well as valley areas of Mainpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that for some time now the price of rice per maund even in the valley areas has been above Rs. 50.00;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures adopted to tide over the difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some scarcity of food in certain parts of the territory developed as a result of the heavy floods which visited Manipur recently causing disruption of communications and damage to certain stocks of foodgrains. Price of rice also tended to rise.

(d) The Government of India have allotted additional 500 tonnes rice and 1,000 tonnes wheat to the Manipur Administration to step up Government distribution of foodgrains.

Imphal-Cachar Road

216. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Imphal-Cachar Road;

(b) whether the construction is going on as per plan and as scheduled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken to complete the road early?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to the portion of the Silchar-Imphal Road under construction in the State of Manipur. The total length of this portion of the road is 151 miles, out of which 10 miles pass through valley, while the remaining portion is through hilly area. The project envisages construction of motorable road with 16 ft. wide formation and 12 ft. B.T. carriageway. There are six major river crossings. Physically, so far, earthwork formation for 131 miles, metalling of first 21 miles from Imphal and temporary culverts have been completed. The rest of the work is in progress. The total estimated cost of construction is Rs. 564 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 57 lakhs was incurred in the Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 202 lakhs (approx.) in the Third Five Year Plan. The balance of Rs. 305 lakhs is expected to be spent in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The progress of this project has been slow because of the non-availability of local labour, difficulty of procuring the requisite heavy road building machines due to shortage of foreign exchange, the prevailing conditions of insecurity and difficult terrain.

(d) In order to expedite completion, the following arrangements have been made by the Government of Manipur:

(i) Armed protection has been provided in a few reaches.

(ii) The Government have established police out-posts at Nungba and Jiri.

Aid to Farmers

217. Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give Central aid to farmers of Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. Moreover the Central Government does not give aid directly to farmers of any area; that is the responsibility of the State Government or Union Territory Administration concerned.

Supply of Foodgrains to Tripura

218. **Shri Biren Dutta:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the **Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have demanded supply of 40 thousand metric tons of rice to meet the deficit;

(b) if so, whether this quantity of rice has been granted by the Central Government; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) For the year 1966, the Government of Tripura estimated their requirement of rice at 30,000 tonnes.

(b) No.

(c) In view, however, of the extreme shortage of rice with the Centre, it has not been possible to meet the full requirements of the deficit States.

देहरादून में दुग्धशाला

219. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 26 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4393 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या न्यूजीलैंड सरकार की सहायता से देहरादून में स्थापित की जा रही दुग्धशाला का निर्माण कार्य अब पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस दुग्धशाला में क्या क्या चीजें तैयार की जायेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) अक्तूबर, 1967.

(ग) क्रीम, मक्खन और घी ।

Super Market for Essential Commodities

220. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super market has been established in Delhi for selling essential commodities at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for this purpose;

(c) whether this has started functioning; and

(d) whether such markets are likely to be established in other cities also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir; one of the wholesale stores of Delhi,

viz. the Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi has set up a Department Store in Connaught Circus, New Delhi, with the object of making essential commodities available to the people at reasonable prices.

(b) In order to enable the Cooperative Store Ltd., Delhi, to set up the Department Store, the Government of India have given it a share capital contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 5:25 lakhs for the immediate procurement of furniture, fixtures and fittings required for the store.

(c) Yes Sir; it started functioning on the 15th of July, 1966.

(d) Yes Sir; it is proposed to set up at least one Department Store in each town with a population of 2 lakhs or more according to the 1961 census. Bombay and Calcutta will have two each and Delhi will have three for the time being.

Development of West Coast for Tourism

221. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a regular coastal cruise from Bombay to Goa, Mangalore and Cochin along the picturesque West Coast for the benefit of foreign tourists as well as holiday-makers within the country at reasonable expense; and

(b) whether Government also propose to construct suitable and attractive hotels|rest houses at scenic spots along the West Coast where people can spend their holidays and which can be reached by the coastal ferry service?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. A weekly service between Bombay and Cochin *via* Goa and Mangalore already exists and is availed of by tourists.

(b) A scheme for the integrated development of tourist facilities in Goa is under consideration. This will include the construction of tourist bungalows in selected places in Goa. The Mysore Government has indicated an interest in constructing a tourist bungalow at Karwar and is already constructing one at Mangalore. Cochin already possesses adequate accommodation to meet the present needs of tourists.

Ropeways to Link Gulmarg with Khillanmarg

222. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned the construction of ropeways linking the high altitude research laboratory at Gulmarg with Khillanmarg;

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). It is proposed to construct a ropeway from Gulmarg to Khillanmarg as a part of the Fourth Plan tourism scheme to develop winter sports at Gulmarg. The ropeway is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 lakhs. It is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Bridge over Narmada

223. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Tansport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of the road bridge over the Narmada river near Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, is lagging far behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). It is true that the work of the bridge has lagged behind. This is a State project in which the Central Government has agreed to give a limited aid of Rs. 13·34 lakhs. The construction was taken in hand in February, 1960 and was required to be completed in 2 years. But soon after the commencement of the work a difficulty arose about the supply of high tensile wire. The original design for the bridge submitted by the firm was based on 66 tons of imported high tensile wire (3 mm dia) which they had procured, but when the firm's design was checked it was found that it required 92 tons of 3 mm high tensile steel wire. The design was therefore modified to enable the use of 7 mm dia high tensile wire which size by that time was being manufactured in the country. The change caused delay in progress of work.

(c) The work of the bridge has been recently started and is expected to be completed by December, 1967.

Mangalore Harbour Project

224. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mangalore Harbour Project is not progressing according to the schedule:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to associate the Advisory or Consultative Committee comprising elected representatives of the people and other competent non-officials with the official set-up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The budgetary allocation has been inadequate due to the general financial stringency and this has affected the progress.

(c) and (d). In the project stage, when the problems are of an essentially technical or financial nature, it is not considered necessary to have a formal Advisory Committee of the kind suggested.

Scarcity of Foodgrains

225. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the scarcity of foodgrains in the various States and Union Territories;

(b) the demands made by the different States and Union Territories for the supply of foodgrains from the Centre during the last three months; and

(c) the allotments made by the Centre and the quantities actually supplied during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The present supply position of foodgrains in the Country is difficult but not out of control.

(b) and (c). Demands are received from some of the States for specific periods. From other States general demands are received, while from still others no demand is received as they presume their requirements will be met by the Centre. The requirements of all the States are considered from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and supplies are arranged having regard to their relative needs and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Central Government.

A statement showing the allotments of foodgrains made and the quantities

actually supplied from Central stocks to the different States during the three months April to June, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6480/66].

Reorientation of Agriculture

226. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1214 on the 19th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the interim Report submitted by the three-men team of experts for the reorientation of Agriculture has since been examined.

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the detailed report has since been received by Government,

(d) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(e) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The interim report submitted by the team is still under consideration of the Punjab Government.

(c) and (d). Not yet.

(e) Does not arise.

Allotment of Sugar to Orissa

227. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa State in April, May and June, 1966;

(b) the demand from the Orissa State during these months;

(c) whether the request of that State has been fully met; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 5,207 tonnes during each of the months of April, May and June, 1966.

(b) No demand as such was received for these months.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Price of Rice and Paddy

228. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rice and paddy has exhorbitantly increased in Orissa during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to bring them down?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There has been some rise in the prices of rice and paddy in Orissa during the last two months, but consideraing the facts that this is the lean period of the rice season and this year's production of rice had been very much below normal, the rise cannot be called exhorbitant.

(b) Government have stopped all exports of rice and paddy for the present and the supply through fair price shops has been inceased to the extent necessary.

Drilling of Tube-Wells

229. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work proposed to be done by the exploratory Tube-

Wells Organisation in the State of Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent thereon in the State during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation does not at present propose to undertake any work in Orissa during 1966-67;

(b) Does not arise.

Licences for Sugar Factories

231. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the **Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for sugar factories issued in the years 1964-65; and 1965-66;

(b) how many factories have started working after licensing and what those are;

(c) the number of factories to be licensed in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and what those are; and

(d) the target fixed for sugar production in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Letters of intent licences have been issued in 1965 and 1966 for establishment of 19 new sugar factories.

(b) None of the 19 new sugar factories referred to in part (a) has gone into production. Normally it takes about 2 to 3 years for the establishment of a new sugar factory.

(c) About 13 more sugar factories might be licensed against the Fourth Plan target. Details have not yet been finalised.

(d) No target has been fixed for sugar production in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Jammu-Srinagar All-Weather Road

232. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the **Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for an all-weather road between Jammu and Srinagar has been emphasised by a survey organised by the joint technical group for transport planning; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this need?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Joint Technical Group have observed that the imperative need for uninterrupted communication between Jammu and Srinagar all the year round for adequately catering to the requirements of goods and passenger traffic should be one of the most important considerations to be borne in mind in transport planning of this region. At present Jammu and Srinagar are connected by the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar National Highway which is already an existing all-weather road but it suffers from interruption due to land slides during the rainy season. Steps are being taken to improve it further to reduce the interruption as far as possible.

Sugar Industry in Southern India

233. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the six-men committee appointed by Government to investigate the regional problem facing the sugar industry in South India;

(b) when its report is likely to be submitted to Government; and

(c) the States which the Committee has visited so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The six-men Committee has been set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan, Member Lok Sabha to investigate and examine the regional problems confronting the sugar industry in the Deccan and the South and to suggest, if there is a need for establishment of a regional institute for sugar or sugarcane research in that area.

(b) The report is likely to be submitted by the end of September, 1966.

(c) The Committee has so far visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, while the representatives of Kerala State were invited for discussion at Madras.

Rice Supply to Tripura

234. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of rice granted to Tripura has not reached there so far; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for immediate despatch?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture; Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Due to recent floods in Assam, the rice earmarked for export to Tripura from Assam had to be utilised within that State itself and further despatches of rice from Assam to Tripura has been stopped. Alternative allotments have been made from Calcutta to meet Tripura immediate requirements.

Driving Licences for Heavy Vehicles in Tripura

235. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for plying heavy vehicles (buses and trucks) by the Tripura Administration;

(b) whether the number of driving licences is below the number of heavy vehicles; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not issuing requisite number of driving licences?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 656.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Cultivation of Hybrid Crop

236. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to popularise the cultivation of hybrid crops in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to give adequate financial assistance to the small peasants to take up this cultivation on a large scale; and

(c) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn up to provide inputs and extension service on a large-scale to those agriculturists who are engaged in the cultivation of hybrid food crops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A large number of demonstrations mainly of a composite type involving a package of recommended practices for the high-yielding varieties are being laid out on cultivators' fields in every crop

season. This programme is being supplemented by a large number of demonstrations established on farmers' fields for popularisation of hybrid crops under the Nation-wide Demonstration Scheme. Besides, an intensive educational drive has been launched by the Centre as well as the State Governments to provide a strong support to the high-yielding Varieties Programme. Information material of various types such as leaflets, farm features in regional languages for press releases, farm radio releases, flip books, educational charts, etc. has been issued from time to time. Films on hybrid crops have also been prepared for exhibition among the farmers. The State Governments have also organised systematic training of farmers at the village level in the cultivation of hybrid crops on a massive scale.

(b) Arrangements have been made to provide adequate production credit to the farmers through cooperatives for cultivation of hybrid crops. To assist the cooperatives in meeting their increased commitments, the Reserve Bank of India have sanctioned special credit limits. So far as the non-members are concerned, the State Governments have made arrangements for giving taccavi loans for the purchase of inputs like fertilizers, seeds; etc.

(c) The State Governments have taken steps to strengthen the extension agency at the block level in the areas selected for High-Yielding Varieties Programme by appointing additional Village Level Workers and Agriculture Extension Officers, to provide necessary technical advice and guidance to the farmers in the cultivation of hybrid crops. Arrangements have been made to meet the full requirements of fertilisers, seed and pesticides.

Mirya Bay Port

237. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop mirya Bay near Ratnagiri, as an all-weather Port; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra in consultation with the Government of India, have decided to provide a sheltered anchorage at Mirya Bay at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores. It consists of (i) Reclamation of 8 acres of land, (ii) construction of 1500 ft. breakwater, (iii) construction of a jetty and (iv) construction of roads. With the completion of this scheme, steamers with 20 feet draft, would be in a position to anchor at Mirya Bay all the year round.

The State Government have intimated that works costing Rs. 18.85 lakhs on the reclamation as well as approach road from the reclamation to Breakwater point was completed in March, 1966. Work on construction of the breakwater is expected to start after the monsoons.

Licences for New Factories

238. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that in spite of the fact that sugarcane is not sufficiently available for the existing sugar factories, permission has been given to start new sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the details of the factories where such permission has been given during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Prices of Paddy

239. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the minimum support price of paddy has been fixed; and

(b) the break-up of the components which have been taken into consideration while fixing this price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The minimum support price of standard variety of coarse paddy in each state for the 1966-67 season has been fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission. As regard the other varieties, the state Governments have been authorised to determine these prices on the basis of the minimum support price of the standard variety of paddy after taking into account the normal varietial differentials.

(b) The minimum support prices of paddy for 1966-67 seasons have been recommended by the Agricultural Price Commission after taking into account certain broad factors such as a long-term guarantee to the producer about an assured minimum price for his produce. No short term factors such as prevailing market prices, in a year of drought, etc., have been considered by the Commission. The minimum support prices for the 1966-67 season have been fixed at the same lavel as fixed for the 1965-66 season. The general principles followed by the Commission are indicated in their report on Kharif Cereals for the 1965-66 season.

कृषि के लिये बीज, उर्वरक आदि का संभरण

240. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत खरीफ की फसल के लिए राज्यों को बीज और उर्वरक कितनी मात्रा में दिये;

(ख) क्या ये वस्तुएं प्रत्येक राज्य को योजना के अनुसार दी गई हैं; और

(ग) कितनी एकड़ भूमि में खरीफ की फसल पैदा की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). कृषि उत्पादन में शीघ्र वृद्धि करने के लिए 1966-67 के शुरू से अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के लिए एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य यह है कि धान व गेहूं की ऐसी नई किस्मों के प्रयोग द्वारा तथा ज्वार, बाजरा व मक्का की ऐसी संकर किस्मों के प्रयोग द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाया जाये जिनमें अधिक उर्वरक डालने से अच्छे परिणाम निकलते हैं ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 325 लाख एकड़ भूमि में बुवाई करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । 1966 की खरीफ की फसल के लिए 263 लाख एकड़ का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जिसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. धान	15.3	लाख एकड़
2. मक्का	4.8	लाख एकड़
3. ज्वार	3.4	लाख एकड़
4. बाजरा	2.8	लाख एकड़

उन राज्यों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए जहां ये फसलें शरद ऋतु के महीनों में नहीं बोई जाती है तथा जहां इस वर्ष के शुरू में सस्य की अनुकूल परिस्थितियां मौजूद हैं इस वर्ष के शुरू में संकर फसलों तथा ताईचुंग नेटिव 1 के बीज के वर्द्धन के बारे में अभियान शुरू किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल तथा मद्रास आदि ऐसे राज्यों ने, जो इन फसलों की शरद ऋतु

में उगाते हैं, अपने बीज वर्द्धन कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया है । खरीफ की बुवाई के लिए कुछ मौसमी कठिनाइयों के कारण आवश्यकता के अनुसार बीज उपलब्ध न हो सका । कुछ क्षेत्रों में अगेती वर्षा होने से फसलें शीघ्र बोई गई जिसके कारण समय पर बीज न पहुंच सका । सम्भरण किये गये बीज की मात्रा तथा राज्यों द्वारा अपने उत्पादन से प्राप्त किये गये बीज की मात्रा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 1966 की खरीफ की बुवाई का संभावित क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार होगा :—

1. धान	14.01 लाख एकड़
2. मक्का	4.43 लाख एकड़
3. ज्वार	1.56 लाख एकड़
4. बाजरा	1.02 लाख एकड़
कुल	21.02 लाख एकड़

जहां तक उर्वरकों का सम्बन्ध है, 1966 की खरीफ की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के लिए हुई अलाटमेंट, प्राप्त हुए प्रेषण-निर्देशों तथा प्रेषणों के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों (नाइट्रीजन के रूप में) के आंकड़ निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1-4-66 को राज्य सरकारों के पास 1.2 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन मौजूद था)

	मीटरी टन
1. अलाट हुई मात्रा (अप्रैल–जून 1966)	71,897
2. जिस मात्रा के लिए 22-7-66 तक प्रेषण संबंधी निर्देश जारी किये गये	64,597
3. 15-7-66 तक संभरण की गई मात्रा	56,520

Rice Supply to Kerala

241. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for a special allocation of rice to enhance the ration during the coming lean months; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Wheat to States

242. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States which have requested for special allotment of wheat for distribution during monsoon season when flood caused transport dislocation; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Assam, Bihar, Tripura and Manipur.

(b) The demands have been met to the extent possible with the resources available with the Centre.

Production of Sugar

243. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Com-**

munity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in sugar production all over the country; and

(b) if so, how much sugar has been exported during May, June and July, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The production during the current sugar year has been 34·52 lakh tonnes upto 15th July, 1966 as compared with 31·40 lakh tonnes last year upto the same date.

(b) May, 1966 — 0·66 lakh tonnes
June, 1966 — 0·58 lakh tonnes
July, 1966 (upto 15th). — 0·22 lakh tonnes

Supply of Fish for Capital

244. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the **Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fish worth several lakhs of rupees is destroyed each year in the so-called Black Stretch of the Jamuna river between the Wazirabad barrage and the Okhla water works as a result of the inflow of contaminated sewage at several points over this stretch of the river; and

(b) if so, the steps taken, if any, to stop the damage to this very useful source of supply of fish for the capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Mortality of fish in the Jamuna river due to contamination of water is estimated to be considerable.

(b) The local Administration have requested the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to make necessary by-laws to ensure that the industries neutralise the toxic and harmful industrial waste before release into the Jamuna and to change the course of the sewage channels so as to reduce the inflow of toxic matter in to the river. Investigations or the specific problem of polution of the river Jamuna are being conducted by the Delhi University at the instance of the Delhi State Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Availability of Foodgrains

245. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the **Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of foodgrains (rice and wheat) has further deteriorated in the rural areas in the Eastern part of the country;

(b) whether the prices of the food articles in these regions have further gone up; and

(c) if so, the steps so far taken by the Central Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). This being the leanest season for rice, market availability of this grain has gone down and its price has recorded some rise all over the country, including the Eastern Region. Not much wheat is grown in this area and Government distribution of wheat has not been reduced, nor the prices enhanced. As a matter of fact the number of fair price shops have been increased in some States and larger quantities of Government foodgrains are being distributed through these shops.

Development of Wardha Sevagram as a Tourist Centre.

247. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to develop

Wardha Sevagram as a World Tourist Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Tourist Development Council at its meetings held at Srinagar (1964) and Hyderabad (1965) recommended that facilities for tourists should be provided at Places connected with the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi. In pursuance of this recommendation a scheme for constructing a cafeteria-*cum*-retiring rooms at Sevagram was included in the Third Five Year Plan. This scheme was to be implemented by the Government of Maharashtra with 50 per cent subsidy from the Central Government. The Government of Maharashtra later decided to construct the cafeteria-*cum*-retiring rooms at Wardha which is the rail head for Sevagram and therefore was considered more suitable from the point of view of tourists. Whereas Sevagram has a guest house where tourists can be accommodated there is no convenient place for halting at Wardha. The scheme will be undertaken as soon as the plans and estimates are ready.

Development of Tourist Centres in Mysore

248. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any integrated scheme of tourist development is being considered for Mysore State;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether airstrips have been proposed for Hassan and Bijapur to encourage tourists?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b) Some proposals for the integrated development of tourist complexes in Mysore State are under examination in consultation with the State Government.

(c) Yes.

Relief Works in Famine Areas in Mysore.

249. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of relief works which are under execution in the scarcity affected areas in Mysore State as per latest report;

(b) the number of persons who are employee in these works and the number who are receiving relief in the form of cash and foodgrains; and

(c) the Central help given in this matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). As per reports received from the Mysore Government during the second week of July, 1966, there were 1,659 relief works (employing 90,698 persons) in the scarcity-affected areas of the State. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief was 7,430.

(c) The following assistance for relief of scarcity has been given to the State Government so far:

(1) The Ministry of Finance has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3.00 crores for relief works.

(2) 241.8 thousand tonnes of wheat and 150.7 thousand tonnes of milo have been allotted to Mysore during the six months period ending June, 1966. In addition, a quantity of 5,000 tonnes of wheat, 350 tonnes of dried peas and 100 tonnes of beans has been allotted for free distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and the infirm in the drought-affected areas.

(3) A quantity of 3,940 tonnes of milk powder and 150 tonnes of biscuits has been allotted for free distribution amongst the vulnerable sections of the population in the drought-affected areas. The State Government have also been given a

substantial quantity of vitamin tablets and other medicines by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for this purpose.

जम्मू के गोदामों में गेहूं का सड़ना

250. **श्री बड़े** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू के गोदामों में पड़ा हजारों मन अमरीकी गेहूं सड़ रहा है जिसका समाचार 2 जुलाई, 1966 के "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह गेहूं अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में नहीं भेजा जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ग). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार आयातित गेहूं की लगभग 10,000 बोरियां जोकि बम्बई से खुले रेल वैगनों में लाने से मार्ग में वर्षा के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं, उनके जम्मू गोदाम में प्राप्त हुई । क्षति की मात्रा का अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है और निस्तारण का काम प्रगति पर है । तथापि, आरम्भिक अनुमान से पता चलता है कि लगभग 600 बोरियां मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य पायी जा सकती हैं । मार्ग में क्षति पहुंचने के कारण यह मामला रेलवे प्राधिकारियों से उठाया गया है । गेहूं की और क्षति की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा कदम उठाये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) निस्तारण के बाद जो गेहूं मानव उपभोग के योग्य पाया जायेगा उसे पूर्व की भांति लोगों को देने का विचार है ।

Rice Supply to West Bengal

251. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya**: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have agreed to allot to West Bengal an extra quota of rice amounting to 50 thousand tons; and

(b) if so, when this will be made available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During August, September and October.

Kerala House in Courtallam As a Tourist Centre

252. **Dr. P. Srinivasan**: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Kerala House" in Courtallam is being purchased from the Kerala Government to make it a Tourist Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A scheme for construction of a tourist bungalow at Courtallam at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was included in the Third Five Year Plan for development of tourism. The scheme was to be implemented by the Government of Madras with 50 per cent subsidy from the Central Government. The Government of Madras now propose to purchase an existing building called "Kerala House" at Courtallam and convert it into a Tourist Bungalow. The cost of the property as assessed by the Government of Kerala is estimated at Rs. 20.12 lakhs. However, the value as assessed by the Government of Madras works out to Rs. 9.08 lakhs. The matter is under negotiation between

the Governments of Kerala and Madras.

Hotels in Private Sector

253. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to give encouragement to the private sector to build high class hotels to attract foreign tourists to India;

(b) whether Government give loans for building such hotels; and

(c) whether liquor permits are given freely for tourists in such Hotels?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a Tourist Development Loan Fund to advance loans to Hotels Industry to put up hotels at places of tourist interest is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir. At present financial assistance to private entrepreneurs for setting up hotels is available through the Industrial Finance Corporation and or State Finance Corporations.

(c) Licences for bars are given to hotels by State Governments. Department of Tourism renders assistance to hotels on its approved list to obtain bar licences, wherever such licenses are considered necesasry to meet the requirements of tourists. Foreign tourists are given liquor permits freely, wherever permit system is in force.

Tourist Centres in Punjab

254. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation- Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a few tourist centres in Punjab during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). During 1966-67 a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been included in the Central Budget for grant of subsidy to the Government of Punjab for the integrated development of Kulu-Kangra-Manali-Manikaran area. For the present the State Government propose to take up only the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Palampur under this scheme during the current financial year.

सूरतगढ़ फार्म

255. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़ फार्म इस समय लाभ कमा रहा है अथवा उसमें हानि हो रही है;

(ख) 1964-65 और 1965-66 में कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई और यदि हानि हुई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और हानि को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) इस फार्म के वर्तमान जनरल मैनेजर कब से इस पद पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या उन्होंने पहले कृषि के क्षेत्र में किसी उत्तरदायी पद पर काम किया है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) कुछ समय से फार्म को हानि उठानी पड़ रही है ।

(ख) 1964-65 की अवधि में फार्म को नाली-बाढ़, सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी व सूखे के कारण कुल 11.08 लाख रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी । 1965-66 (1-7-65 से 30-6-66 तक) की अवधि के लिए लाभ/हानि का अनुमान वर्ष का लेखा-जोखा तैयार होने के पश्चात् ही लगाया जा सकेगा ।

सिंचाई की समस्या पर राजस्थान/पंजाब के साथ मंत्री स्तर पर विचार किया गया है। सिंचाई सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस वर्ष की अवधि में बाढ़ों के जोर को कम रखने तथा अगले वर्ष से उन पर नियंत्रण रखने के बारे में कदम उठाये हैं। फार्म की सस्य-कटाई के कार्यक्रम में भी परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है ताकि अधिक से अधिक उपज प्राप्त की जा सके।

(ग) वर्तमान निदेशक 13-6-66 से कार्य कर रहा है।

(घ) निदेशक का पद प्रशासनिक ढंग का है और मौजूदा निदेशक उत्तरदायी पदों पर कार्य करता रहा है। वह तकनीकी क्षेत्र में सुयोग्य विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से कार्य करता है।

High Yielding Seeds

256. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state;

(a) the varieties of new wheat seeds which have been found suitable as high yielding quality for the hill areas of the North; and

(b) in view of the smallness of the holdings in hill areas, how it is going to be procured from amongst the local farmers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) (a): Several wheat varieties which are highly resistant to rusts and with good yield potential have been developed at the IARI and its wheat breeding centres at Simla and Bhowali for cultivation in the north Indian hills. Two varieties, NP 818 and NP 846 were released by the Central Variety Release Committee in 1964 for the hills. During the last three years several dwarf varieties have also been tested and many of them, like S 305, S 227, Nadodores and Lerma Rojo have been found to perform very well in the hills.

(b) The seeds needed for the hills can be produced in the plains. Hence, it is not necessary to procure the seed from farmers with small holdings.

Construction of Hotels During Fourth Plan

257. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether his Ministry has framed any programme for the construction of hotels during the Fourth Five Year Plan and, if so, at what places;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development have their separate programme for hotel construction; and

(c) whether any co-ordination has been made by the two Ministries for the proper functioning of the hotel industry in India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hotel Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking, has framed a programme for construction of 36 hotels, depending upon the availability of funds, during the Fourth Five Year Plan at various places of tourist importance such as Delhi, Bombay, Calcuta, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Madurai, Bhubaneshwar, Srinagar, Gulmarg Manali, Jim Corbett Park, Thekkady, Pahalgam. In the first phase, it is proposed to take up the construction of nine hotels, depending on the availability of fund.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Develop-

ment have their own programme of construction of hotels.

(c) The matter is uner consideration of the Government.

Use of Fertilisers

258. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study about effectiveness of mixtures of commercial fertilizers and organic manures for raising agricultural production; and

(b) whether Government have taken suitable steps to popularise the mixture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) large number of field experiments have been conducted to study the effect of chemical fertilizers and organic manures applied in various combinations. The results of these trials have generally shown that while the application of a single nutrient like nitrogen continuously is not desirable, application of a balanced combination of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash fertilizers nutrients over long period has given good response whether applied with organic manures or not. These studies mainly pertain to the major crops like rice, wheat and sugarcane. The larger crop residues produced by the application of fertilizers itself provide considerable organic matter to the field. This may possibly explain satisfactory results obtained with the balanced application of chemical fertilizers alone continuously.

(b) Yes. Use of fertilizer mixtures is being popularised in all the States in relation to principal crops under the All India Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme. Each State has formulated different grades of fertilizer mixtures considered suitable for their area.

Sethusamudram Project

259. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping & Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee set up by his Ministry has completed its study and scrutiny of the Sethusamudram Project Report submitted, by the Madras Government;

(b) if so, its main observations and recommendations;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps Government have taken for the effective and speedy implementation of the Project during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The Technical Committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport & Aviation to examine the Project Report for the Sethusamudram Project prepared by the State Government of Madras was of the view that detailed surveys were necessary to arrive at a realistic estimate of the Project. A separate organisation has been set up under a Chief Engineer for this purpose, and a Project Officer has also been appointed.

Detailed surveys, trial borings, both on land and in the sea and tracer studies are being carried on by this Organisation. Further action on the Project will be taken on receipt of the Technical report and the estimates for the Project.

Delhi Milk Scheme

260. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who are drawing milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme as on 1st July,

1966 and the total number of litres of milk (categories-wise) distributed daily;

(b) the number of persons out of (a) above who were drawing milk, other than toned milk, more than one litre per day;

(c) the number of applicants who are on the waiting list for the issue of milk cards for milk other than toned milk as on the 1st July, 1966; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to issue milk cards to all those who are on the waiting list?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Precise data regarding number of persons drawing milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme is not available as each person may held a number of milk cards for various types of milk separately for mornings and evenings. The total number of cards holders is estimated at about 2,50,000.

The following quantities of milk of various types are being distributed daily:—

Standard milk	97,747 litres
Toned milk	61,599 ,,
Cow milk	3,318 ,,
Double Toned milk	16,765 ,,
Total	1,79,429 ,,

(b) Precise data is not available for reasons explained in (a) above.

(c) About 15,000 applicants were on waiting list for all categories of milk as on 1st July, 1966. Applications are not registered separately for various categories of milk.

(d) Steps are being taken to increase the procurement of milk. When more milk is procured cards will be issued to the people in the waiting list.

Programme for Food Production

261. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the country's programme for food production for this year;

(b) to what extent this programme is being fulfilled effectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that even seed and light diesel required for agricultural purposes has not been made available causing loss in production; and

(d) whether a statement of the details of distribution of high-yielding seed and light diesel as against the demand promise and supply in respect of each State will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The programme of agricultural development for 1966-67 was circulated among the Members of Parliament during the Budget Session in April, 1966.

(b) During the last three months, preliminary steps for the implementation of the programme have been taken and the progress is being constantly watched.

(c) If the reference is to the *kharif* season of the current year, then the position regarding the supply of seeds and light diesel may be seen in the answer to part (d).

(d) A statement on the area expected to be brought under High Yielding Varieties of seeds during the current *kharif* season and another statement regarding the availability of light diesel oil are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Lib. See No. LT-6481/66].

काश्मीर में घटिया किस्म का गेहूं दिया जाना

263. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर में जो गेहूं दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत ही घटिया किस्म का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, नहीं। काश्मीर में सप्लाई किया जा रहा गेहूं या तो पंजाब में अधिप्राप्त देसी गेहूं अथवा आयातित गेहूं है जोकि देश के अन्य क्षेत्रों को भी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि सप्लाई किया जा रहा गेहूं मानक किस्म का है, दोनों गेहूं का किस्म सम्बन्धी निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Import of Heavy Tractors

264. **Shri Wadiwa:**
Shri Chandak:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1701 on the 8th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether in view of the liberalisation of import, additional foreign exchange will now be available to the Madhya Pradesh Government for import of heavy type of tractors; and

(b) if so, when the funds will be made available?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The question of releasing additional foreign exchange to the Government of Madhya Pradesh will be considered as soon as foreign exchange allocation is received. The Ministry is pursuing the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

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12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—(*Query*)

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I had given a calling-attention-notice.....

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़)) : मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने नामंजूर किया है।

श्री मौर्य : बांदा में जो गोली चली अछूतों पर उनमें मरने वालों की लिस्ट मेरे पास है। जितने लोग मारे गए, गोली से मारे गये। रोटी कपड़ा मिलता नहीं, रहने को मकान मिलता नहीं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर मौर्य, मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आप बैठ जायें। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप बैठ जायें।

श्री मौर्य : 32 लोगों को गोली से मारा गया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरे इतना कहने के बाद फिर मिस्टर मौर्य बैठने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मौर्य : यह लोक-सभा है किस लिए ? हम अछूतों को मारा जाता है, हम भूखे हैं, नंगे हैं, गोली से मारे जाते हैं. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मिस्टर मौर्य जानबूझकर कार्यवाही में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं और मैं उनको कहूंगा कि वह बाहर चले जायें । मिस्टर मौर्य बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं उनको नेम करता हूं कि कि मिस्टर मौर्य ने जानबूझ कर इस सदन की कार्यवाही में बाधा डाली है ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That Shri Maurya, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for 15 days".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Maurya, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for 15 days".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Several hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it....

Some hon. Members: The "Noes" have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lobby has been cleared.

The question is:

"That Shri Maurya, a Member of this House, named by the Speaker be suspended from the service of the House for 15 days".

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 3] **AYES** **[12.07 hrs.**

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Mojarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai P.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri,
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Firodia, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri. J P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra

Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murli Manohar, Shri
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramanathan Chettia, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranajai Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narain
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thengondar, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kesar Lal, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Utiya, Shri.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): I wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: *Ayes* 233; *Noes* 8. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डिविजन हुआ ही नहीं । विरोधी दलों ने तो वोट ही नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मोर्य साहब से कहूंगा कि इस फैसले के मुताबिक वह बाहर

*Sarvashri Narendra Singh Mahida, D. D. Puri and Mali Mariyappa also wanted to vote for Ayes—*vide* their written intimation dated 26-7-66.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

चले जायें। वह पन्द्रह दिनके लिये सस्पेंड किये गए । हाउस का फैसला है । अब आप उसके मुताबिक बाहर चले जाइए । अब अब आप बाहर जायेंगे या नही ?

मैं अब मार्शल को कहूंगा कि वह उनको बाहर ले जायें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): हाथ मत लागाओ इस लोक सभा में । हाथ मत लगाओ । . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Marshal will come back.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): This is scandalous. Shri Bagri has assaulted the Marshal (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bagri has deliberately assaulted the Marshal. He has obstructed him in the execution of his official duties.

Some hon. Members: No, no (*Interruptions*).

Several hon. Members: Yes, Yes. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): With my own eyes, I saw the hon. Member folding his hands to the Marshall. Therefore, ... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Then I will ask Mr. Kapur Singh to tell me how he fell down.

Some hon. Members: He slipped.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There are two statements about what has actually happened. There is the statement of Mr. Kapur Singh. Mr. Hem Barua sitting on this side also says that he saw when he slipped.

Mr. Speaker: If the Members say, that he slipped, then that is all right.

[*Shri Maurya then left the House*]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अब अब आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा, आपकी आज्ञा से मौर्य साहब को मैंने हटा दिया है, लेकिन आप अपने दिमाग को थोड़ा ठण्डा कीजिये, जब होता है आप मारशल को भेज देते हैं, जब होता है लोक सभा से निकाल देते हैं, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिये । मैं देख रहा हूं कि अध्यक्ष के आसन का अपमान किया जा रहा है । अध्यक्ष की आज्ञा का उल्लघंन किया जाता है, मारशल को पकड़ लिया जाता है, उसको गिरा दिया जाता है, ऐसे लोगों को सदन से निष्कासित किया जाय । (व्यवधान)

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the Madras Port Trust, etc.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1963-65 and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report thereon.

(3) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report thereon.

(4) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6445/66 to LT-6448/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA FOREST ACT

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 77 of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 16/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st *February*, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6360/66].

(ii) The Kerala Foest (Collection of drift and Stranded timber) Rules, 1965, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 43/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th February, 1966.

(iii) The Kerala Forest (Regulation of Timber Transit by Water Ways) Rules, 1965, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 50/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6382/66]

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) मैंने : पंजाब के बारे में काल-एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे कहा था कि उस को मैं इस वक्त नहीं सुन सकता।

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Punjab is directly under the Centre's rule.. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री गुलशन : मैंने कल पंजाब के वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट के बारे में काल-एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था।

Mr. Speaker: Both of the shall sit down. I cannot go back now after having disposed of all these items.

श्री गुलशन : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज कर रहा था . . (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Gulshan and Shri Buta Singh shall resume their seats.. (*Interruptions.*)

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India on the 8th February, 1966.

(2) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China, on the 6th January, 1966.

(3) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China, on the 27th January, 1966.

(4) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India, on the 30th May, 1966.

(5) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China on the 2nd January, 1966.

(6) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India, on the 5th July, 1966.

(7) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking to the Embassy of India in China, on the 12th January, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 6449/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, you will be pleased to see that seven papers had been laid on

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

the Table under item No. 5, and they all relate to the correspondence that has gone on in recent months between the Governments of India and China. But you will be surprised to note the chronological sequence. I do not know why they have got mixed up the dates like this. February comes first and then, January. Then, May and then again January. I do not know why the Government had not aranged them in proper order.

The second point is this: why could not the letters written by the Governments of India and China in January and February have been placed on the Table in the last session, and why are they being placed here so late now. Let them answer these points.

Shri Bade (Khargone): There is one more question, Sir. After May, it seems there is no correspondence between China and India.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the chronological order, I may submit that they are so placed because one is the reply to the other. Therefore, there is some alteration in the strict chronological order. But, if the hon. Member or the House prefers, it can in future be kept note of, and they can be put in the chronological order. There is nothing very important about this.

Mr. Speaker: The only question is why those letters which relate to a period prior to the last session could not be placed on the Table earlier.

Shri Swaran Singh: Generally we place a document on the Table after we give a reply. It was a longish one and we did not want to give a reply in a hury. We waited till we sent the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an evasion; a clumsy attempt.

Mr. Speaker: He says he waited till they sent the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them behave better in future.

PUBLIC DEBT (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966, RESULTS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE GOLD BONDS, 1980 AND RESULTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING DURING 1966-67

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Public Debt (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 839 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944.

(2) A statement indicating the results of the National Defence Gold Bonds 1980 floated by the Government in October, 1965.

(3) A statement indicating the results of Central Government borrowing during the year 1966-67.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6450/66 to LT-6458/66].

REPORT OF PUNJAB BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): On be half of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Punjab Boundary Commission. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6453/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you please see that the report is circulated to Members?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

FOOD CORPORATION (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Food Corporation (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1004 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6454/66].

COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FOMRS (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 743 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6455/66].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re* COMMISSION TO EXAMINE RATES OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AND

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *re.* TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ABOVE COMMISSION

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Government Resolution No. F.1(8)-EII(B)/66(I) dated the 26th July, 1966, setting up a Commission to examine the rates of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees.

(2) A copy of Government Resolution No. F.1(8)-II(B)/66(II) dated the 26th July, 1966 notifying terms of reference of the above Commission.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6456/66]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 7 OF KERALA LAND ASSIGNMENT ACT, 1960

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation) (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg:

(a) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 7 of the Kerala Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 39/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966, making certain amendments to the Rules for Lease of Government Lands for Cardamom Cultivation, 1961.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 40/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 41/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.

(iv) S.R.O. No. 132/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6383/66]

(b) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Lac Cess Committee for the year 1964-65.

[Shri Shyam Dhar Misra]

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1963-64 (Hindi version).

(iii) Notification SRO No. 215/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 31st May, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6457/66 to LT-6459/66]

KERALA PANCHAYATS (CONDUCT OF DISPENSARIES) RULES, 1966 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 3 OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): Sir, I beg to lay the following on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Kerala Panchayats (Conduct of Dispensaries) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 180/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd May, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6460/66]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 912 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966.

(ii) The Delhi Sugar (Restriction on Sale and Possession) order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966.

(iii) G.S.R. 914 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966.

(iv) G.S.R. 915 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6461/66]

श्री गुलशन : स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने जो काल-एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया था, उसका मुझे उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर भेज दीजिये ।

श्री गुलशन : मैंने पहले ही लिख कर दिया हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका फैसला मैंने कर दिया है ।

श्री गुलशन : मैंने काल एटेन्शन नोटिस लिख कर दिया है, और क्या लिख कर दूं ।

12.16 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RAISED BY SHRI KAMATH ON 13-5-1966, AGAINST P.T.I.

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that on the 11th and 12th May, 1966, a question of privilege was sought to be raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and others regarding a news report

alleged to have been circulated by the Press Trust of India about the talks of the Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta) with the President of the World Bank in Washington. The PT.I. news report, as stated to have been broadcast by the All India Radio, read as below:—

"The P.T.I. report from Washington says that the Minister of Planning Mr. Asoka Mehta has been given assurances of support by the World Bank and the U.S. in India's development. Before leaving Washington for home, Mr. Mehta had a final meeting with the World Bank President, Mr. Woods. They are reported to have agreed on the statement which Mr. Mehta will make in Parliament on the Bank's share of assistance to India."

After the Minister of Planning had made a statement in the House on the 12th May, 1966, explaining the facts in which he denied that the statement which he proposed to make in the House had been agreed with the President of the World Bank or that he had been waiting to get clearance of his statement from Washington, I had ruled that no question of breach of privilege arose on the matter.

Shri H. V. Kamath, thereupon, sought to raise a question of privilege on the 13th May, 1966 against the P.T.I. for circulating an allegedly incorrect news report about the Minister of Planning and misreporting him.

I had then said that I would ask the P.T.I., in the first instance, to state what they had to say in the matter.

I have since received a reply dated the 18th May, 1966 from the General Manager of the P.T.I., which *inter alia* reads as follows:—

"Mr. Kamath's motion apparently arose from certain portions of two despatches sent to us from Washington by our correspondent covering Mr. Mehta's visit to the U.S.A. and Canada. .... The relevant portions are reproduced below:—

(1) In a despatch dated May 5 our correspondent said:

'Before Mr. Mehta leaves for India he and Mr. Woods are scheduled to meet again tomorrow when they are expected to decide upon what exactly could be said both by the Bank and by Mr. Mehta when he returns to India and reports to Parliament. In order to avoid further misunderstandings perhaps this will also have to be cleared with President Johnson who is now in Texas and will return to Washington only on Tuesday next.'

(2) In his second despatch dated May 6, our correspondent said:

'Before he left for New York today Mr. Mehta again met Mr. Woods when the two agreed upon the formulation of their understanding and what exactly Mr. Mehta could say when he makes his statement in Parliament about the Bank's position regarding its assistance to India.

Before Mr. Mehta makes his statement in Parliament next week he should have clearance from the White House about what he could say on the American position.'

I wish to draw your particular attention to the phrases 'about the Bank's position' and 'the American position' in quotation No. 2 above.

You may recall that when the question of privilege was first raised in the House on May 12 Mr. Mehta in a clarificatory statement had explained the position in regard to his last-minute consultations in Washington in the following words:—

'As the members are aware the purpose of my visit was to hold

[Mr. Speaker]

discussions with Mr. Woods, the President of the World Bank, and the President and senior officials of the United States Government. The object of my discussions was to ascertain the nature of support that could be expected for the fourth Five-Year Plan from the countries of the Aid India Consortium. Owing to the important nature of these discussions it was incumbent on me to share with them that part of the record of our discussions which represented the views and the statements made by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities.

It is necessary to do so in order that there could be no misunderstanding later as to the precise indications given to me by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities. These will naturally form part of the statement that I propose to make tomorrow in the House. All that I sought to do, before leaving Washington, was to ensure that in my statement to the House I faithfully report, both in letter and spirit, the nature of indications given to me by the World Bank President and the U.S. authorities.'

I feel and hope the Hon. Speaker will agree that there is little difference in what Mr. Mehta has so clearly said and what our correspondent reported. I trust that what I have brought out above will convince the Speaker that there has been no misreporting or misrepresentation on the part of our correspondent. The Speaker ruled on May 12 that there was no breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Mehta. The P.T.I. only reported briefly what Mr. Mehta himself said five or six days afterwards. I hope, therefore, that the finding in our case will be that there has been no breach of privilege on our part in circulating the two despatches.

I may also add in parenthesis that these despatches are the result of lobbying and some latitude has to be given to foreign correspondents in order to enable them to reflect and report back home as far as possible correctly the trend of the discussions. Further, the despatches have to be read as a whole and not any isolated paragraph which might have been erroneously drafted."

The allegation of breach of privilege made by Shri H. V. Kamath against the P.T.I. is based on the ground that the P.T.I. had circulated an incorrect news report about the activities of the Minister of Planning in Washington and had misreported him while he was in Washington. A breach of privilege or contempt of the House arises if there is a misreporting or misrepresentation of the proceedings of the House or of the speech of a Member in the House. Thus, in order to be a breach of privilege or contempt of the House the alleged misreporting or misrepresentation of a Member must relate to his speech or conduct in the House.

The cases of publication of certain reports in the *Statesman* and the *Indian Nation*, referred to by Shri Kamath while raising the matter in the House, are not applicable in the present case as those cases related to alleged misreporting of the proceedings of the House and attributing a statement to the Minister of Home Affairs containing adverse comments on the Report of a parliamentary Committee, namely, the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Bharat Sewak Samaj, respectively.

I, therefore, feel that no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House, arises against the P.T.I. in the present case.

The matter may, therefore, be treated as closed

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. You have, if I have heard you aright, observed that on an

analogy with the cases which I had referred to on that day, the 16th of May, the case of the Home Minister, and another of Sardar Kapur Singh, this is not on all fours with those cases. But, Sir, may I point out that the hon. Minister, Shri Nanda's statement, which was cited that day, was made somewhere in Patna, and not in the House, addressing some Bharat Sewak Samaj or Sadhu Samaj—I think Bharat Sewak Samaj . . .

Mr. Speaker: If he can just sit with me, we can thrash it out and if something . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a private matter between you and me.

Mr. Speaker: We can sit together and just see . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "We" means who? How many?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member and myself. Then, if it is necessary he can bring it before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a private personal matter. It concerns the House, it concerns the Press, it concerns all hon. Members here.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to bring it before the House after he has satisfied me. That can be done.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I think the hon. Home Minister should be asked not to have anything to do with the Bharat Sewak Samaj because it creates so many complications.

12.27 hrs.

RE. RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

Mr. Speaker: On the recent railway accidents the hon. Minister of Rilways has placed a statement on the Table of the House. I would allow a few clarificatory questions if they are asked.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, we have given a request for a discussion on the statement. I hope these questions will not be considered in lieu of that discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Then they might reserve their questions for that occasion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोग इसे पढ़ नहीं पाये हैं इस को कल लिया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो इस बीच में और दुर्घटनाएं हो गयी हैं उन को भी जोड़ा जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है कल के लिए मैं इसे रखता हूं ।

12.28 hrs.

RE. DECORUM IN THE HOUSE ETC.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may move his motion regarding the economic situation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, before you ask the Finance Minister to move his motion, may I appeal . . .

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर): सर आन ए प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : कौन से रूल के अन्दर ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे रूल्स के बारे में तो नहीं मालूम कि मैं कौनसा रूल कोट करूं . . .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : बगैर रूल के नहीं हो सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी अच्छी बात है मैं उन को बंद करता हूं ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: अध्यक्ष महोदय पार्लियामेंट के हम लोग मैम्बर हैं । अभी आप ने प्रीविलैज के बारे में पढ़ा है । अगर

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

एक अगुली भी एक लफ्ज भी हमारे बारे में कहा जाता है तो वह क्वेश्चन ऑफ प्रीविलैज बन जाता है । एक सोवरन बॉडी के हम लोग मेम्बर हैं और यहां पर जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में लाखों लोगों की नुमायन्दगी करते हैं । यहां पर जो अशोभनीय कांड कल और आज जो विशेष रुप से हुआ उससे मेरे दिल को बड़ा सदमा पहुंचा है । आज जो कुछ यहां पर हुआ है उससे मेरा दिल दुख से भरा हुआ है । अब रह गया यह सवाल कि किस को निकालें और किस को न निकाले वह तो आप का काम है वैसे हम तो किसी को भी निकालने के हक में नहीं है लेकिन एक व्यक्ति जो यहां नौकरी करता है, एक छोटा आदमी है, हम लोगों का मार्शल है, एटडेंट है, वह इस तरह से गिर जाये हाउस में और उस के लिए आप इनक्वायरी की बात न करें तो यह इस आगस्ट हाउस के लिए शोभनीय नहीं है और मुझे यहां बैठते शर्म आती है । आज के सीन को देख कर मेरा दिल रो रहा है (व्यवधान)

मार्शल की जो हाउस में गिरा उसकी तहकीकात अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कराये (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मेरा दिल रो रहा है कि जहां प्रजा सोसलिस्ट पार्टी और अन्य पार्टियां विद्यमान हो और जो कि गरीबों के नुमायन्दे होने का दावा करते हो वहां पर इस तरीके से एक अपने ही, हम सब लोगों के छोटे मलाजिम पर हाथ उठ जाय और आप उस की तहकीकात भी न करें (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे सुन ले ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि इसकी तहकीकात होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दल के नेता यह जरूर खयाल करेंगे कि जब पांच, सात, दस या एक भी मेम्बर कुछ कहे तो मुझे यकीन करना चाहिये । अगर मेम्बर कहे कि उस ने आंख से देखा है कि वह स्लिप हुआ है, किसी ने उसे गिराया नहीं है, या फोर्स यूज नहीं किया है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप मार्शल से पूछिये कि किस ने धक्का दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जाकर उसकी तहकीकात कैसे करूं । तहकीकात की जरूरत भी क्या है कि जब मेम्बर साहबान मुझ से इस तरह कहें । मुझे उन पर यकीन करना पड़ता है और करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक ही कह रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : क्या उन से नहीं पूछना चाहिये . . . (व्यवधान) ।

बा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या सचमुच उन का दिल रो रहा है या आखें रो रही हैं । उन के दिल है भी ।. . . (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सुभद्रा जी का दिल बांदा की गोलियों से घायल बच्चों के लिये भी कभी रोया था ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं रोया ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): The question is not whether the Marshall was actually tripped or fell down as a result of a push. That is not the question. The question is whether he was obstructed in executing the order of the House by certain Members.... (*interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: When I had called him back and when so many hon.

Members say that he only slipped, what could I do?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Obstruction has not been denied.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : हम को नहीं मालम वह कैसे गिरे । हमें मालूम होना चाहिये कि वह अपने आप गिरे या कैसे हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बात तो अब खत्म हो गई ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी भूल जाती हैं कि वह मेम्बर इस सदन की हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know how in the surcharged atmosphere of the House my appeal will be heard and what its fate will be, but all the same I want to make this appeal to you, Sir, to the Government and to all sections of the House. We all want that there should be normal functioning of this House. We are all very deeply concerned with what has happened yesterday; I am not referring to the incident that took place today.

Two points have emerged and I think we should all apply our minds to find a way out of this trouble. As you know, Members insist that we should establish good and healthy parliamentary conventions and traditions. When there is a No-confidence Motion, no substantive motion on policy matters should be discussed and the No-confidence Motion should get priority. If that is not done, members are not prepared to permit any other motion to be discussed in this House.

Sir, it may be that we are in this situation on account of certain defects in the rules that we have prescribed for ourselves. The fact that a No-confidence Motion is being moved was known much earlier. But, on account of the rules, that no-confidence motion was not entertained by you earlier than the motion given notice of by the Finance Minister. Even though the motion of the Finance Minister is in the agenda, it should be accepted in principle that when there is a No-confidence Motion, such policy matters should not be discussed on a substantive motion until the No-confidence Motion is disposed of. Therefore, I would beg of you, Sir, and also appeal to the Government to hear my suggestion. I am making this appeal to the Government because according to you, you have no powers to intervene, interfere in such matters; it is for the Government to decide the priority of disussion. Therefore, let the Government make this announcement here that henceforward, if there is a motion of no-confidence, never would they bring forward for discussion any substantive motion on policy matters. That assurance we want from the Government for the better functioning of the House. We want to establish that convention.

The other question is that of obstruction to the proceedings of the House which directly concerns you. I do not think the Congress Members, who have voted for the suspension of our own colleagues, are happy that they should go on doing this. We may have our differences; some of the Members, either on this side or on that side, may feel that we will not listen to the debate or that we do not want to associate with any such debate, that we do not want to be in the House or take recourse to any parliamentary facility that is available to them, that is, walk-out, this or that. But nobody would like that there should be obstruction to the proceedings. In order to restore normal functioning, I would suggest and appeal to you specially and to the House as a whole that if this assurance is forthcoming from the Government, the House should rescind the suspension orders adopted yesterday. . .

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: ..... with this assurance that so far as the present motion of the Finance Minister

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

is concerned, there will be no obstruction for carrying on with the discussion. They may say, "No, no", but the whole question arose because Members did not want that that motion should be debated. Once, in principle, the first question is considered, conceded and accepted by the House as a whole that in future this contingency will not arise, then if the debate goes on there would be no obstruction to the speeches or discussion that will follow on the motion of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri. I would again make this appeal that this should be acceptable to the Government and the Opposition—all sections of the House—and to you also since you are directly concerned with the question of suspension of Members.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, most of us are very unhappy over the unfortunate incidents which happened yesterday.

Some hon. Members: Today also.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Also today. But I want to say that the functioning of parliamentary democracy would be impossible unless we put a stop to the repetition of these very unfortunate and depressing incidents. I am quite sure the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House are also very depressed; as a matter of fact, the Leader of the House called some of us today to a conference and we discussed the matter but unfortunately we could not come to any definite conclusion. There is a good deal of force in the Opposition's point of view that if you allow the Finance Minister's motion to be debated, that will practically be sabotaging the No-confidence Motion. Therefore it is desirable that the No-confidence Motion should have priority. I am speaking with the consensus of a large section of the Opposition Members of this House and I can assure you.... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is only a part of the large section.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: "Large section", I say repeatedly; I am consciously saying it. I am not speaking on behalf of all..... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Ranga: Do not expose yourself.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I can assure you that I have got the assent of a large section..... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Ranga: How many times have you elected me as your leader?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am appealing to you, to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House to accept the very reasonable *via media* which was suggested by Dr. Singhvi yesterday.

What is that? It is simply this. Let the Finance Minister finish his speech or statement and thereafter let this debate be adjourned and let the No-confidence Motion come next week and let the whole thing be debated next week. I submit that it will not be derogatory to anybody. It will restore normalcy in the House and it will help parliamentary system to function well. That is very desirable. The image of this Parliament should not go down. The image of this country should not be in peril. I know, yesterady, the Members of Parliament who came from another country were invited and they were here. Naturally, we are sorry that these things happened. We do not want repetition of that. I am simply suggesting that this is a very reasonable course, a very honourable course which has been suggested. Let the Finance Minister finish his speech or statement and thereafter let that debate be adjourned. Let the No-confidence Motion come up next week. In the British Parliamentary Practice, as you know, the established convention is that priority is always given to No-confidence Motion and, ordinarily, no business comes into play unless it is so emergent that it cannot be delayed. After all, the policy debate is not such an emergent thing which cannot be delayed for a few days. I submit that

Dr. Singhvi's suggestion should be accepted. That will restore normalcy; that will avoid emotions; that will avoid hereafter all disagreeable or disreputatable things happening and that will restore the proper functioning of Parliament.

I am quite sure that that is a very reasonable suggestion. For the purpose of this debate, it is essential that what I am suggesting should be accepted. There is no question of any dishonour involved on any side. I am hoping the Leader of the House will accept it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am only speaking on behalf of my Party and I know that there are some like-minded Members also. Our position is this that we persist rightfully in our demand which is a completely constitutional contention that under any conceivable canon of parliamentary procedure, a no-confidence motion does have priority over another Government motion which relates to matters of policy. We also persist in the contention that as far as we are concerned, since the Government is by no means amenable to conduct which is in conformity with the highest parliamentary traditions, if that happens—and that is happening—we are not going to be a party to that kind of thing.

Certain other things have been suggested. As to how they can be worked in detail, I do not know and that cannot be spoken about very definitively in the course of this kind or discussion. But I must say that as far as we are concerned—I can only speak for my Party and some like-minded Members—we do not propose to be fobbed off with small mercies. We are not political charity boys. We are here on the basis of the suffrage of the people. We have tried, on the basis of our own understanding, whether it be right or wrong, to exercise purely parliamentary rights and privileges. I can say that we have stood on the most pure parliamentary principles. I know some foreign parliamenatarians were here yesterday. I do hope that we do not continue to expect certificates of character from foreigners who happen to be here. I too stand on the working of our parliamentary system for so many years which can stand the scrutiny of any country, of observers from any country, Australia, Antarctica or whatever it might be. As far as our parliamentary traditions are concerned, we try to uphould them. In every Parliament of the world, when emotions are roused to a certain pitch, instances take place which are recorded in letters of gold in the history of Parliament. In our country, in a particular posture of historical affairs, may be certain things happen which Government may not stomach but the parliamentary system has the elastic capacity to absorb.

What we have tried to do is in complete conformity with the parliamentary traditions. Our intention is to go to the last to register our protest against this kind of thing. We shall not be a party to participate in the debate to ensue the Finance Minister's speech. We are not going to listen to the Finance Minister's speech nor we are going to participate in the debate of the House as seems to be the decision of so many people here. That is the procedure which we intend to follow. We do so on the basis of the highest parliamentary prnciples. I repeat we are not charity boys or to be fobbed off by small mercies.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): How long is this discussion to continue? How many hours will you take to make up your mind?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत बहस इस पर हो चुकी है । अब कोई माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट से अधिक न लें ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : माननीय द्विवेदी जी ने जो बात कही है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । उन्होंने कहा है कि कल और आज जो घटनायें घटित हुई हैं

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

उन से कांग्रेसी सदस्यों को भी दुःख हुआ होगा। हम निश्चित रूप से इसका दुख है। इस बात का हमें और भी दुख है। कि डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर, डीसेंसी के नाम पर, डेकोरम के नाम पर और डिगनिटी के नाम पर, यह सब हुआ है। जितना माननीय सदस्य ने उधर से कहा है यदि वे शब्द हैं तो मैं नहीं जानता हूं किन्तु यदि वे भावनायें हैं उनकी, तो हम नतमस्तक हो कर उसको स्वीकार करते हैं। श्री गोपालन ने कल डेकोरम के नाम पर, डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर, डिगनिटी के नाम पर, डीसेंसी के नाम पर कुछ बातें कही थीं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी का भाषण न सुनने का जिस प्रकार से विरोध और प्रतिशोध किया गया था क्या वह उचित था? क्या यह डिगनिटी, डेमोक्रेसी, डीसेंसी, डेकोरम से मेल खाता था?

एक बात और मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता चाहता हूं। इस सदन के सदस्यों का बहुत भारी बहुमत जिस में पी० एस० पी० के भी सदस्य हैं, जन संघ के भी हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भी हैं और इस तरफ के भी हैं उनका एक एक शब्द सुनने के लिये आतुर हैं। एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न देश के सामने है। रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया गया है। हम सब यह सुनने के लिए आतुर हैं कि कौन सी परिस्थितियां थीं जिन से विवश हो कर ऐसा करना पड़ा है? वर्तमान आर्थिक परिस्थिति में जो यह निर्णय लिया गया है इससे लाभ हो सकता है और नुकसान भी हो सकाता है। देश यह जाना चाहता है कि इस अवमूल्यन से हमें क्या क्षति पहुंचती है और क्या लाभ पहुंचता है।

माननीय श्री बागड़ी की एक बात से मैं सहमत हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हाउस आफ कामन्स में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ और न होता है कि किसी सदस्य को निकाला जाए। मुझे हाऊस आफ कामन्ज की बैठकों को देखने का तीन बार अवसर प्राप्त हो चुका है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां अध्यक्ष की डिगनिटी, गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा का कितना आदर होता है। वहां अध्यक्ष उठ कर अगर यह कह देता है 'आर्डर' तो पिन ड्राप साइलेंस हाउस में हो जाती है। एक दम वहां शान्ति छा जाती है। कल इसी डेकोरम और डिगनिटी के नाम पर विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने आप पर आक्षेप किए। आपको शायद याद होंगे वे शब्द जोकि आपकी प्रतिष्ठा बनाये रखने के लिए पंडित नेहरू ने आपके चुने जाने पर कहे थे उन्होंने कहा था:

You are the custodian of democracy.

इस सेवरेन चेयर पर आप बैठे हुए हैं। देश के के भाग्य का निर्णय यह सदन करता है। आपके प्रति अविश्वास के शब्द, आक्षेप के शब्द प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। आपके चरित्र के सम्बन्ध में, पक्षपात के सम्बन्ध में अनेक प्रकार की बातें जिन में से कुछ सुनी जाती हैं और कुछ सुनी नहीं भी जाती हैं, कही जाती हैं। यह नितान्त अनुचित है।

माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्य सरकार का विरोध करें, इस में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। सरकार को वे चाहें और उन में शक्ति हो तो पदच्युत भी कर सकते है। व इलैक्टोरेट को साथ लेकर जब चाहें कांग्रेसी सरकार कोपदच्युत कर सकते हैं। लकिन बड़े दुःख को बात तब होती है जब इस सदन के एक मुखिया के तौर पर कस्टोडियन के तौर पर आप की बात को कोई सुनता नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं आपके आदेशों-निर्देशों की भी उल्लंघना होती है। इस तरह की बातें जब होती हैं तो यह प्रजातंत्र किस तरह से चल सकता है, इस सदन की कार्रवाई किस तरह से चल सकती है। यदि ऐसा ही आचरण रहेगा तो कैसे काम चल सकेगा। हम हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहते हैं इस संसद के अधिकारों के नाम पर.

इसकी प्रभुसत्ता के नाम पर, इसकी प्रतिष्ठा बनाये रखने के नाम पर, इस प्रतिनिधि संस्था के नाम पर, डिगनिटी और डेकोरम और डीसेंसी के नाम पर कि आप शांति के साथ कार्रवाई को चलने दें और रूल्ज और रेग्युलेशंज जो हैं उन के अन्तर्गत काम आगे बढ़ने दें। यह देश का काम है। यह कोई म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की सभा नहीं है। यह सर्वोच्च सभा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी प्रतिष्ठा हमारे लिए सर्वोत्तम है। अगर ये इसको बनाये नहीं रखेंगे तो हम आपके साथ हैं और जो भी निर्णय आप देते हैं, उसके साथ है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने तो सिर्फ 'मुगल दरबार' शब्द ही कहे थे। आप देखिए कि माननीय सदस्य क्या शब्द कह रहे हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): I will not take a long time. The sentiments expressed by my friend, Mr. Dwivedy.....

Shri Tyagi: For how long are we to discuss this?

Mr. Speaker: The only appeal that was made was whether there could be some way by which we could attain normalcy and proceed with the discussions in a peaceful manner.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The suggestion made by my friend, Mr. Dwivedy, is a very proper suggestion. I do not want to unnecessarily work myself up to sentiments and express those sentiments in some intemperate language. I would like to limit myself to this and I will appeal to the Government only on this little point. What has been done has been done. The motion of Devaluation is before the House. The Government had made up its mind and have given notice of it to discuss it. We have heard enough about it.

The suggestion that emanates from my friend, Mr. Dwivedy, who is a very sober man, is a very proper suggestion. But about the other suggestion, I do not know whether it will go down the throat of the Leader of the House. But I do appeal to him that he should consider it. After all, we take vengeance as a reaction; vengeance may be sweet or vengeance may be bad; vengeance may be very irritating, but forgiveness is very great. You must forget; the House must forget. It is a question of forgiveness coming from the House itself. Therefore, the House should consider this proposition also and those members who have been ousted during these days may be allowed to resume their seats.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Since my name was referred to, I want to say a few words. It was said that I said something yesterday. I stand by it today also.

My hon. friend said that, in England, when the Speaker gets up, the members sit down. In England, as it has been repeated here, when a no-confidence motion is given, it is accepted; when it is given, it is taken for discussion. So let him not say that in England when the Speaker gets up, the members sit down. Here, when a no-confidence motion is given, it is not taken.

As far as our position is concerned, we have said that what Dr. Singhvi said yesterday could be accepted. Or else, the only thing that we can do is that we will not be able to participate in the discussion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री पाण्डेय, ने "म्यूनिसिपैलिटी" का जो जिक्र किया है, मैं उस के बारे में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

क्या म्यूनिसिपैलिटी हमारे जनतंत्र का अंग नहीं है? क्या उसकी मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा उतनी ऊंची नहीं है, जितनी की किसी और संस्था की? मैं आपको व्यवस्था चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार म्यूनिसिपैलिटी का जिक्र करना उचित है।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I will make a very humble submission with regard to what has been said in this House. Some observations have been made by the hon. members sitting on the opposite benches, observations triggered off by a speech which the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi made. From those observations it would appear that members on the Congress benches are labouring under the impression that there are individuals or groups on this side of the House who somehow are intent upon lowering the dignity of the House, lowering your dignity—you are the symbol of the dignity of the House—and lowering the dignity or interfering with the functioning of the Marshal who is your agent and, therefore, a part of your own dignity. I wish to make it clear that as far as we are concerned, there is not a single individual or a single group who has any such thing in his mind. If the developmets which have taken place yesterday or today seem to indicate some analysis, the analysis lies in some other direction and not in the direction which has been made out by the hon. members who have just spoken from the Congress benches.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इधर भी इनायत करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस बारे में बहुत बहस हो चुकी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें, तो मैं तीन मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा।

मुझे इस बारे में ठोस बात तो यही कहनी है कि जो कुछ प्रोफ़ेसर मुकर्जी को मान्य होगा। क्योंकि उन्होंने यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव रखा है-, उस के साथ मैं और मेरा दल रहेंगे। इस के साथ ही मुझे आपकी सेवा में यह कहना है कि सदन की शोभा तभी सम्भव है, जब कि देश की शोभा बची रहती है। देश और सदन को अलग कर के देखने की परिपाटी और तरीका जब तक चलते रहेंगे, तब तक शोभा बिगड़ती चली जायेगी। इसलिए देश और सदन, दोनों की शोभा को बना कर रखना है। मुझे आपके सामने अर्ज यह करनी है कि देश में कानून का राज खत्म हो चुका है और पुलिस का राज आ गया है। ऐसी अवस्था में इस सदन में शोभा को कायम करने के लिए पहला जरूरी कदम यह है कि आप देश में पुलिस के राज को खत्म करवाइये, अराजकता, मनमानी और स्वेच्छाचारिता को खत्म करवाइये, तब जा कर यहां पर शोभा और जनतंत्र चल पायेंगे। अगर इस काम को करना है, तब न सिर्फ हमारी तरफ के लोगों को निकाला जाये, बल्कि उन मक्खियों को भी निकाला जाये, जो हमेशा कायदे-कानून के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही किया करते हैं। दुनिया के किसी भी सदन में मंत्री ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते।

मैं आपको खाली अंग्रेजों का उदाहरण दे दूं। आप जानते है कि अंग्रेजों के देश में सब से बड़ा राष्ट्रीय त्यौहार है **गाई फाक्स डे**। हर एक आदमी इस बात को जानता है। और मुझे आप को बताने की जरूरत नहीं है कि उस त्यौहार की उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई थी। किसी आदमी ने अंग्रेजों की पार्लियामेंट को एक बहुत बड़े बम से उड़ा देने की कोशिश की थी। इस लिए वह सबसे बड़ा त्यौहार बन गया। इसलिए इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**) अरे जाओ, क्या जानते भी हैं इतिहास वगैरह?

इसलिए इन सब बातों को दूर-दृष्टि से देखना है। शायद कल और आज की घटनायें कुछ अशोभनीय दिखाई पड़े, लेकिन हो सकता है कि भविष्य का इतिहासकार कहे कि कुछ सदस्यों ने तकलीफ़ उठा कर देश और सदन की मर्यादा को कायम रखा।

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, in response to the appeal made by my friend, Mr. Dwivedy and Mr. Trivedi, I on behalf of all of my friends sitting on this side would like to say that we are not in any way less depressed or distressed over what happened yesterday. Today also that has come. I am constrained to say that everyday it is happening. I do not know why it is happening like this. So far as this motion is concerned, we have always tried to respect the feelings and sentiments of the members of the Opposition.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कानून का आदर करो। कानून का राज खत्म हो गया है। बाहर आपकी पुलिस बात बात पर डंडे चला रही है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He may question it. But we know that every time we have tried as far as possible to accommodate the feelings and sentiments of the members of the Opposition and we shall try to do the same. There is no doubt about it. But so far as the policy matter is concerned, we have now tabled this motion; the motion is discussed. (*Interruptions*).

I do not know why such things should happen. I had experience with some of my friends who are here, who had seen those British days in Central Assembly when I was on the other side—perhaps the Chief Executive of the Opposition party against the alien Government—but we had never seen such a thing happening. It is a matter of great distress.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यही तो झंझट रह गई थी, वर्ना देश बढ़िया बन जाता।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the policy matter which has been raised by my friend, Mr. Dwivedy, is concerned, of course, there is some force in his argument; I do concede that whenever there is a no-confidence motion, no substantive motion should be brought just to forestall the whole thing. It is a matter which concerns the rules also. So, only this assurance I can give on behalf of the Government that certainly we shall examine that in consultation with all the members of the Opposition with you as the Chairman, so that in future.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is there to examine. Rules do not prohibit it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are going to examine all these things. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। साफ़ बात कहिए। साफ़-साफ़ आश्वासन दीजिए।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In view of what had happened yesterday—not today; today has nothing to do with it—particularly the Government will certainly keep this in mind, as I said before; that will respect your feelings. We shall see that such things do not recur in future.

13 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो बहुत ऐसे ही हुआ। साफ बात नहीं हुई।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): If the Leader of the House has agreed that what he has done is wrong, then I would beg to leave of you to move a motion to the effect that the Finance Minister's speech be considered as a statement, the motion be adjourned and the no-confidence motion be disposed of first. That is my motion which I would like to put before you.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion *re*: the present economic situation in the country be adjourned."

The motion was negatived.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are unable to participate and listen to the gentleman. We are going to leave the House.

(*Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and some other hon. Members left the House*).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are also unable to participate in this discussion. We are unable to hear his speech and participate in the discussion. So, we are also leaving the House.

(*Shri Nambiar and some other hon. Members left the House*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As a token of our disapproval of the decision not to adjourn the debate, we are also going out but we shall participate in the debate.

(*Shri U. M. Trivedi and some other hon. Members left the House*).

13.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

The Minister of Finance (**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri**): I beg to move:

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration.".

A number of important developments have taken place after the close of the budget session of this Parliament. Seven weeks have passed since the Government took the difficult and even painful decision to devalue the Indian rupee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is he re-reading his speech?

Mr. Speaker: He had read part of it, and then it was to be continued but certain Members had complained that they had not heard him. Therefore, it would be better if he reads it out from the beginning.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: That is what I am doing and since I had to ask for your leave to do that, I was asking for that leave, and I hope the House will give me that indulgence.

Mr. Speaker: He might read it out from the beginning.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If you so please.

I am keenly aware that there are some misgivings in the minds of some hon. members about this decision and about the economic policies of the Government in general. That is why I am now taking this opportunity to share my thoughts with you, Sir, and to benefit by the counsel and criticism of Hon'ble Members on both sides of the House. I shall listen carefully to what Hon'ble Members may have to say and I hope I shall have an opportunity towards the end of the discussion to respond to the suggestions made and sentiments expressed in this august House. A Supplement to the Economic Survey has been prepared and is being circulated to Hon'ble Members. Recent trends in the economy have been outlined in the Supplement and I do not intend to take much time of the House in going over the same ground. But I would like to recapitulate at the outset some of the salient developments in the Indian economy in recent years.

Sir, when I presented the Budget early this year, I had occasion to say that, in many ways, the year that was then drawing to a close had been a very difficult one. On the latest reckoning, agricultural production declined by nearly 15 per cent in 1965-66, industrial production increased by only 3.8 per cent and total national income in real terms declined by

about 4 per cent. It is not surprising that in the face of such a sharp reduction in real resources, prices increased by as much as 15 per cent in one year and exports declined marginally in spite of growing assistance to them. We had to tighten import restrictions further even in respect of essential raw materials and components. In the meanwhile, our repayments obligations were rising steadily so that we had to borrow $187.5 million from the International Monetary Fund in April last.

In a sense, the difficulties that we have been experiencing of late began to gather momentum towards the middle of the Third Plan period. The rate of growth of the economy in the first two years of the Third Plan was a very modest one. But, on the whole, the general price situation in the country remained satisfactory then. During 1963-64, and again in 1964-65, there was a spurt in both industrial and agricultural production and national income in real terms increased by nearly 13 per cent in these two years. There were also signs towards the middle of the Third Plan period of a distinct improvement in our balance of payments both as a result of the increase in exports and as a result of greater utilisation of external aid. An unprecedented effort was made in the 1963-64 Budget to raise additional resources to meet the challenge of defence and development; and efforts to mobilise additional resources were continued both during 1964-65 and 1965-66. In the event, however, these efforts did not prove adequate to meet the additional demands arising from the expenditure on defence and development. Prices began to rise towards the middle of 1963; and the trend which started then has continued more or less uninterrupted till now. The increase in exports which was witnessed during the first three years of the Plan could not be sustained; and both during 1964-65 and 1965-66, our balance of payments remained under heavy pressure.

Government responded to these mounting difficulties both by corrective measures in the short run as well as by long-term measures designed to improve the basic health of the economy. At a time when production had actually fallen, the pressure of demand on the economy could not be reduced to any significant extent by additional mobilisation of resources. Our immediate response to the difficult economic situation, therefore, was that both agriculture and industry should be as a matter of the highest priority accelerated. It was only on the basis of an early increase in production that we could seek to solve our manifold problems in a constructive and forward-looking manner. At the same time, every effort was made in the last Budget to contain both plan and non-plan expenditure so as to reduce the pressure on the economy. In the short run, we had to take steps to import foodgrains as well as to import more fertilisers and other raw materials essential for agriculture so as to give a decisive push to agricultural production in the current season. In regard to industrial production, as I explained in my Budget speech it was the view of the Government that despite the difficult foreign exchange situation, it would be self-defeating to intensify or even to maintain the severity of our import restrictions. It was only on the basis of a more liberal import policy that we could hope to give a fresh momentum to industrial production and greater regard for efficiency all round in the immediate future.

Looking ahead, it has also been the view of the Government that our recent experience has certain lessons for us which must be borne in mind in our long-term plans. First and foremost, while we cannot abandon our aspirations for progress, rapid economic progress in our circumstances depends not only on new investment and on the creation of new capacity but, even more important, on getting the maximum returns from investment already completed. That is

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

why, priority has to be given to quick-yielding investments as well as to full and better utilisation of existing capacity before taking up investments with a longer gestation period. What is equally important, despite the urgency of increasing the rate of investment in the economy this can only be done on the basis of genuine savings if the health of the economy is not to be undermined in the pursuit of progress.

While the economic policies of the present Government were being geared increasingly in the light of the considerations that I have just mentioned, there was one area in respect of which action was becoming particularly urgent. I am referring to our balance of payments position which was becoming more and more untenable as a result of the rise in internal prices.

It is not generally realised that before devaluation, even exports of cotton textiles had to be given assistance to the extent of 30 to 50 per cent and even more of the actual value realised. The effective rate of subsidy on the exports of new manufactures was even higher. Even our traditional exports of jute and tea and iron ore had to be subsidised marginally and there were pressures for increasing these subsidies. On the other hand, the pause in aid had served as a timely reminder that, however welcome and necessary such aid might be in the near future, we cannot count upon it with certainty or for long. We had, therefore, to consider urgently how best we could promote a new dynamism in our exports so that our balance of payments could be in a better shape and our progress towards self-reliance expedited. The choice before us was to extend the measures of subsidisation that we had already adopted even further or to make a formal change in the exchange rate as a recognition of what was actually developing in practice in any way.

It was felt that subsidies by way of greater use of import entitlements would not be feasible. These entitlements could subsidise exports only so long as they could be sold at a heavy premium internally by maintaining the scarcity of even essential imports of raw materials and components. Continuance of scarcity in this regard, as I have already mentioned, would have been self-defeating. Direct subsidies to exports on a growing scale would have imposed a heavy burden on the Budget and would not have been regarded by anyone as anything different from *de facto* devaluation. Quite apart from this, subsidies do not provide the same stimulus to exports on a stable and continuing basis as a formal change in the exchange rate. In short, as long as our exports needed subsidies only marginally, it was justificable to resort to *ad hoc* measures. But when the range and scale of subsidies began to get enlarged, it was clearly more desirable to recognise realities and change the exchange rate formally.

Devaluation would also benefit those exports which were not hitherto getting subsidies on any significant scales. Over time, the change in the exchange rate and the consequent increase in the profitability of export industries in general would facilitate a greater flow of resources to this vital sector and thus serve as an essential pre-condition for vigorous export promotion. For the same reason, devaluation acts as a spur to import substitution and larger net earnings on the invisible account. The decision to devalue the rupee was thus both a recognition of the situation that was developing as well as a forward-looking measure intended to hasten our march towards self-reliance.

Sir, it is sometimes suggested that if our exports were becoming increasingly uncompetitive as a result of

the rise in prices, we would have endeavoured to bring prices down substantially instead of devaluing the rupee. But I for one believe that it was not only unrealistic in the extreme but also unwise to hope for a sharp decline in the general price level. To a certain extent, the recent increase in agricultural prices has prepared the way for a greater utilisation of fertilisers, pesticides, tubewells and the like which have a bearing on our efforts to increase agricultural productivity. It is not at all fanciful to think that a sharp decline in agricultural prices, even if it could be brought, about, would retard our efforts on the agricultural front if we have a bumper crop again, I hope we would set aside a part of it to meet future contingencies rather than let it depress prices unduly.

I am also aware, Sir, that there is a feeling in some quarters that, in our circumstances, there is hardly any scope for increasing exports. I am afraid, I cannot accept such a defeatist proposition. If we were to take the view that, as a country, we cannot increase our exports, either because we cannot produce on a sufficient scale or because there is no demand abroad for our products, then the only conclusion one can draw is that this country is doomed either to perpetual reliance on foreign aid or to a very low rate of growth indeed. In the nature of things, all developing countries need more imports; and in the ultimate analysis more imports can only be financed by more exports. This is not to say that exports can be increased merely by a financial or monetary device like devaluation. But it is one thing to say that devaluation should be followed up by other measures to increase the production of exportable items and an altogther different thing to say that that exports cannot be increased no matter how much and in what way we try.

It has been said, Sir, that in our circumstances we need selective measures whereas devaluation is a general measures which increases costs and profits generally or across-the-board. I myself find this antithesis between general measures and selective measures somewhat unconvincing because I feel that, even in our circumstances, we should need from time to time both general as well as selective measures. Even in devaluing the rupee, we have taken steps to ensure that its impact is selective. Thus, export duties have been levied on a number of products. In regard to imports also, we hvae tried to shield the prices of a few essential commodities such as foodgrains, fertilisers and petroleum products by appropriate subsidies or adjustment in duties. It is not, therefore, a question of whether selectivity in our circumstances is necessary. Rather, it is a question whether selectivity should not be kept to a minimum and whether it does not have to be supplemented at times by a general measure of incentive or disincentive.

I am well aware that I cannot touch here on all the genuine misgivings that exist in the minds of Hon'ble Members regarding the decision to devalue. Some of these were dealt with in my speech announcing the decision to devalue and others have been dealt with in the supplement to the Economic Survey which has already been circulated. If there are any other points that have not so far been covered, I shall try to deal with them, in my reply to the present discussions. But there is one other point which I would like to refer to here.

Even those who agree that devaluation was a painful but unavoidable necessity, are sometimes inclined to think that it is recognition in some sense of failure on our part. I am afraid, I cannot accept this suggestion either. I, for one, would not suggest that our past record could not have been improved upon. But, taken as a whole, our record in the economic field is creditable by any standards. There has been sizeable economic advance over the past fifteen

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.]

years; and it is, I am sure, a matter of satisfaction and pride for all of us that this advance has been made within the framework of Parliamentary democracy and with a degree of political stability which is all too rare in the modern world. The difficulties that we have experienced in the recent past have resulted in part at least from factors beyond our control. I readily agree that devaluation is a matter which cannot be taken lightly and that it must serve as a signal to greater discipline and determination on the part of all of us. But to suggest that the necessity to adjust the price of foreign exchange after nearly seventeen years of effort and endeavour is an indication of failure is to take, to say the least a rather tragic view of human affairs. I, for one, would be inclined to think that it would have been a greater sign of failure if we had failed to recognise existing realities and sacrificed in the process our chances of rapid progress towards self-reliance.

We, in this Government, are fully convinced that our first task is to bring under control the inflationary pressures which have already been at work for some time and which have not yet fully worked themselves out. The budgets of the Centre and the States for the current year have provided for a small deficit and a number of developments have taken place since the presentation of the budgets which would tend to increase the deficit if no further action is taken. We intend, however, to take all possible further action, essentially in the direction of economy, so as to produce an overall balance in the budgets of the Centre and the States for the current year. Some measures of economy in the expenditure at the Centre have already been agreed upon. Others are under consideration. We have had discussions with the Chief Ministers and I have myself discussed the budgetary position of the States with individual Chief Ministers to ensure that the Centre and the States work together in this regard. I would like to make it clear that we shall not hesitate even to postpone and stagger developmental expenditure if it becomes necessary in the interest of a balanced budget. Necessary procedures are being devised to ensure that unauthorised overdrafts of State Governments from the Reserve Bank are avoided.

I must make it clear that the Reserve Bank also will have to exercise the utmost restraint on credit creation by the banking system. The period immediately after devaluation is certainly not an appropriate time for liberalisation of credit in general. While selective liberation for assisting production helps in combating inflation, it has to be recognised that even the requirements of production must be met by genuine savings and not by credit creation by the Reserve Bank. For this reason, the banking system has been advised to conserve the resources it gets by way of deposit accrul during the current slack season so that it can meet the requirements of the next busy seasons without undue recourse to the Reserve Bank.

Fiscal and moneary policy apart, there has to be an increase in agricultural and industrial production in the immediate future if the problem of combating inflation is to be at all manageable. Hon'ble Members are already aware of the steps that are being taken to increase agricultural production; and I have every confidence that, despite unfavourable monsoon conditions in some parts of the country so far, agricultural production in the aggregate in the current year will show a marked improvement. The more liberal policy for the import of raw materials and components for the priority industries that we have already announced for the first half of the current year will help in increasing industrial production. I am happy to say that I have every reason to expect that non-project assistance on the scale necessary

will be forthcoming to enable us to continue the policy of import liberalisation that has already been announced.

Given the inflationary pressures already operating in the economy, it is not surprising that prices have risen somewhat after devaluation. But there is no evidence that the upward trend in prices which was already in existing can be linked to or has been accentuated by devaluation. Wholesale prices have increased by 1·5 per cent during the four weeks after devaluation as compared to the increase of 2·4 per cent during the four weeks preceding devaluation. This is not to say that we can afford to let prices rise by 1 or 2 per cent every four weeks. Government, in cooperation with the State Governments and industry, have endeavoured to prevent increases in the prices of essential commodities. Apart from making provision for larger imports, as in the case of foodgrains, kerosene and vegetable oils, the cooperation of business and industry has been sought in making sure that artificial scarcities are not created to take advantage of the psychology of inflation. The establishment of retail shops and the cooperation of consumers in resisting the payment of higher prices for essential commodities would also help in tiding over the situation till such time as higher production begins to have a more enduring impact on the general price level.

In the export import field, certain consequential measures were announced along with the decision to devalue. Appropriate changes in export duties have been made since then in the light of experience and the transitional problems regarding existing trade contracts with rupee payment countries have been sorted out. We also propose to license more freely capacity expansion in export industries and in industries which compete with imports. A scheme of import liberalisation has already been announced. This in itself would meet most of the import requirements of export industries. But special licensing arrangements are being made to ensure that exporters can replenish their import requirements with certainty and speed. Altogether, the inevitable uncertainty created by devaluation in regard to some export and imports has now been removed and it should be possible for both exports and domestic producers of import substitutes to make their plans on the basis of a stable framework of policy.

Sir, I canot emphasise too strongly that, in the longer run, the solution of all our problems, be they related to the balance of payments or price stability, can only be found in a positive environment in which economic progress continues to take place on the basis of strict adherence to priority, increasingly productivity and genuine savings. Devaluation is only one of the important measures for establishing the right priorities in the use of resources. While it will make it comparatively profitable to sell abroad rather than at home and to buy at home rather than abroad, and while it will promote the flow of resources to export industries and import substituting industries, it will have to be supplemented by appropriate investment decisions both in the public and the private sector. Thus, unless export industries and import substituting activities are given the highest priority in the expansion of new capacity and in the allocation of scarce foreign exchange, it will not be possible for the economy to take advantage of the opportunities created by devaluation. Similarly, the opportunities so created will be progressively eroded unless inflation is avoided by keeping total investments within the limits set by genuine savings. Equally, if it is imperative to live within our means, it is also imperative to ensure that our means grow progressively so that the living conditions of our people can also improve progressively. This in turn means a continuous drive towards higher productivity not only of capital but also of labour.

[Shri Schindra Chaudhuri]

I venture to submit, Sir, that at this critical juncture of our history, the attention of this Hon'ble House should be turned to this basic task of improving our general economic performance by exploring every available opportunity for achieving greater productivity and savings and for ensuring adherence to national priorities. Of one thing I am sure that we here are all agreed that we have to give the highest priority to the national objective of achieving self-reliance as soon as possible. I have every confidence that Hon'ble Members would have valuable suggestions to make in regard to this fundamental task so that the Government, and indeed the nation at large, could benefit by our deliberations in this august House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. Next is that of Shri S. M Banerjee.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): I have also moved a substitute motion.

Mr. Speaker: The next one is by Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the present economic situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government has miserably failed:—

(a) to safeguard the interest of the country by surrendering to the pressure of foreign interests in agreeing to devalue Indian rupee;

(b) to take steps against monopolists, big moneypowers, traders, profiteers and hoarders;

(c) to check inflationary tendencies in the country and take adequate measures to arrest the continuous rise of prices of essential commodities;

(d) to attain selfsufficiency in food production due to defective planning neglect of agriculture and rural development and dependence on import of foodgrains from foreign countries; and

(e) to take measures to remove economic disparities as a result of which the miseries of the majority of the population have increased during the period of last 15 years of planning and condition of the weaker and poorer section of the community has deteriorated." (4).

Mr. Speaker: The next one is by Shri M. L. Dwivedi; he is not in the House now. There is a second motion in the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Is he moving that also?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government's pursuance of wrong policies and priorities and more dependence on foreign import and aid have brought about economic disaster for the country and the miseries of the people have increased." (6).

Mr. Speaker: The next motion stands in the names of Shri Madhu Limaye and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. They are not in the House. Is Shri Bade moving his motion No. 8.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government of India have failed miserably in resolving the present acute economic crisis and regrets the—

(a) decision regarding devaluation;

(b) failure to check the rising prices; and

(c) growing discontent among the Central Government employees;

and recommends the—

(a) drastic curtailment of Government expenditure;

(b) scrupulous avoidance of deficit financing;

(c) radical overhaul of our plans to obviate dependence on foreign aid;

(d) removal of all curbs on indigenous industrial effort;

(e) supply of essential commodities to all people at reasonable rates, and to employees in Government and in organised sectors at subsidised rates; and

(f) top priority to agriculture and consumer goods industries." (8)

Mr. Speaker: Is Mr. Masani moving his motion?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country is of opinion that the economic collapse, of which the recent devaluation of the national currency is an admission, is the cumulative result of ill-conceived economic policies pursued by the Union Government over the last decade.

In order that the sacrifice imposed by the process of devaluation may not be wasted the following measures have become necessary:

(a) A clear commitment by Government to eschew inflationary policies of every kind.

(b) A drastic reduction in civil non-developmental expenditure of the Union and State Governments.

(c) The restriction of foreign loans on government-to-government basis only to such legitimate purposes as fall within the proper duties of the State like building the infrastructure and, as an emergency measure for the current needs of agriculture and industry.

(d) Consolidation of what has already been taken on hand before embarking on any new Plan.

(e) A substantial reduction in both direct and indirect taxes.

(f) The complete dismantling of the structure of permits, quotas, licences and controls including Gold Control." (9).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Members who are not present now should not be given an opportunty again to move their motions.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I had tabled an amendment. What about me?

Mr. Speaker: I will admit Shri Malaviya's amendment.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): If the Government is able to have its own

[Shri Ranga]

opposition within itself, it is very good!

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is none of the business of the hon. Member in the Opposition to suggest anything like that. He might say whatever he likes. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Shri Malaviya's amendment was received today I will admit it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Please get copies of it circulated.

Mr. Speaker: I will get copies circulated.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): What is the time allotted for this motion?

Mr. Speaker: The time recommended by Government was 10 hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Advisory Committee has not met.

Mr. Speaker: Today they are meeting, but we will start now.

Shri Ranga: 15 hours may be given.

Mr. Speaker: We will see.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let it be 15 hours. The House can as well decide it now.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection if the House decides.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 15 hours excluding the Minister's reply.

Mr. Speaker: So, 15 hours are asked.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Firsty many Members have already abstained; they are not participating. Secondly, as I said yesterday, in the discussion of the no-confidence motion th same things are going to be raised. So, I think 15 hours are too much. Will they be satisfied with 12 hours?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: 15 hours are necessary (*Interruption*)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let it be 15 hours. We have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of its importance, the time allocation may be 50-50 and not 40-60.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the present economic situation in the country, is of opinion that—

(i) the present crisis is generally inherent in the developing economy of a country wedded to socialism and democracy at early stages, but the unhappy devaluation of national currency is mainly the result of faulty, halfhearted and inefficient administrative management of Government's economic policies which were approved by the people and the Parliament; and

(ii) in order that the sacrifices imposed by the devaluation be turned to national advantage, the follow up measures as suggested below be adopted:

(a) A clear commitment by the Government to undertake radical structural transformation of the existing administrative system and to take immediate steps for the achievement of this object;

(b) Large-scale state procurement of foodgrains at remunerative prices and controlled distribution of essential commodities with the twin purpose of relieving popular distress by regulating consumption and prices and checking inflation and anti-social activities.;

(c) Not to base Government policy of capital formation on massive import of capital and foreign management except in

the cases where Government to Government loans are necessary and are consistent with our national policies. Instead the Government should now move forward rapidly to build indigenous techniques on the basis of self-reliance both in industry and agriculture;

(d) A review of civil and non-development Government expenditure with the object of introducing the necessary economy." (11).

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that some Benches on this side are empty at this moment. I deplore that because we had hoped that when the Government came forward to invite a discussion on the very crucial economic developments that have taken place in the last few months, there should be something of a national inquest in which Members of all parties could have joined to analyse what had happened. But one thing has come out from the proceedings of yesterday and this morning, and that is that when some sections of our press refer to some such things as the Opposition, they are not being very accurate. The unfortunate thing in this country at this stage is that there is no 'the' Opposition. There are several oppositions, which is undoubtedly a weakness in our democracy, and some of us are trying to put it right. But the fact still remains that today there are several oppositions of very different kinds.

We, Sir, belong to a democratic opposition, an opposition that tries to create an alternative government which can take over power through the peaceful, constitutional means of the ballot box. We have nothing in common with those who showed their devotion to democracy in a very peculiar manner yesterday and this morning. We want to draw this line between a democratic opposition and those others who do not subscribe to the parliamentary institutions which we hold dear.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, on the midnight of 5th June, there was a moment of truth for this country. This country, which had been living in dreamland, cloud cuckoo-land, under the leadership it had thrown up, was brought down to firm earth with a thump. The moment of truth was the moment when reality could not be ignored any more and, as in a flash, that reality dawned on our people: that our money had depreciated, that our credit was impaired, and that we as a nation were bankrupt. These things had been true for several years, but the people had not sensed them because those in authority had made it their job to hide these things from the people and throw dust in their eyes.

There were a few discerning people who had sensed what was happening. Among economists, there was Prof. Shenoy, the finest economist this country enjoys, with the highest international reputation. For years he had warned us that our currency was going down and down and something should be done about it. My esteemed chief, Rajaji, had written week after week in *Swarajya*, showing how the country was drifting to bankruptcy. And there were smaller people like myself who had been warning the authorities in this very House, if only those in authority had cared to listen.

Since we are sometimes misrepresented by saying that we welcome devaluation, let me read my own words in this House in my budget speech last year, when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister. On the 22nd March, 1965, I said:

"....When foreign aid starts drying up—

and this has already happened—

"there will be only two alternatives left to this country. It can shamelessly go bankrupt,

[Shri M. R. Masani]

as it has done—

> "or it can put its house in order. If it is going to put its house in order, there are two ways of doing it again. One is to stop these inflationary policies and to scrap the Fourth Plan as it is at present devised, and create a stable measure of value in this country, an honest rupee. If you do not do it, I shall tell you what you will have to do, and what hon. Members would not like, and that is to see the Finance Minister of their party doing in the next two years;

and only 15 months have passed

> "and that is to devalue the rupee. It is a very painful expedient to cut down officially the value of our currency. If you do not listen to our warning today and stop this inflationary and reckless way in which you are doing things, you yourself will have to come to the country and to this House and say,

as the Finance Minister has done—

> "Let us face facts. Our rupee is worth only half of what it is today; let us now pretend that it is three-fourths of what it was before."

It is amusing that the hon. Finance Minister, in this devaluation, has gone exactly to the extent that I forecast 15 months ago. Our rupee which was 10 U.S. cents as against 20 cents, has now been officially pegged at 14 to 15 cents, justifying my forecast as to what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and his successor would do.

Then I had gone on to say:

> "I am not advocating that; it is a very painful remedy. It will hurt the rich and the poor, the honest and the dishonest alike, and I would like to avoid it. But as things are developing today, with this budget and the proposed Plan, I can say that devaluation is round the corner, and even my hon. friend will one day have the courage and the honesty to come forward and admit it."

It has happened. The then Finance Minister was kicked out of office, quite rightly, and his successor was asked to hold the baby. He is not here now to recall the stupid reply, that dishonest reply that he gave in this House. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, when faced with my statement, said that Mr. Masani was imagining things. Our rupee was still exactly what it always was. There was only one price for the rupee; 4.75 rupees made a dollar. There was no other price. In any other country, such a man would have been thrown out of office on the spot. But he survived for a few months and in ignominy had to go out, having done incalculable harm to this country. Luckily for himself, he is out but his successor is having to face the music.

The point is that economic laws do not follow the diktats of Planning Commissions or even fleeting parliamentary majorities. They have their supervening force, and so, at last, on the 5th of June this year, even this Government had to accept reality. The Finance Minister told the bitter truth to the nation in his broadcast. What he said then and some of what he said this morning, was very sensible. But then, why was all this denied earlier? When some of us said it on the floor of the House, why were we told that we were talking in ignorance? The Finance Minister's broadcast was nothing but a rehash of what some of us had been saying for the last two years. Why did not Government then put its house in order and avert this declaration of bankruptcy. Because that is what devaluation is—a confession of failure; a confession of bankruptcy.

The real issue is not whether devaluation is good or bad—as some people in thier ignorance try to make out. It is like asking—is a surgeon's

knife good or bad? These are things that are neither good nor bad. They are neutral. They are instruments. Devaluation is like a surgeon's knife or like a strong drug. They are good if the disease requires an operation or a strong drug, and if they are used by qualified surgeons or doctors. They are bad if they are meant to tide over a temporary crisis and then the patient persists in his bad old ways. They are bad if they are put in the hands of quacks.

The real issues are two: What has brought about the debacle and what are the causes of the devaluation? Secondly, how do we see that the sacrifices imposed on the people by this act are not wasted? How do we see that there is not another devaluation within two or three years? These are the real issues and I suggest that the House, in the 15 hours it has given to itself, apply its mind constructively to these problems.

I shall start with the causes which have brought about this bankruptcy and devaluation. I will list the fundamental causes; I have no time to go into every detail. They are five in number. The first and most basic cause was that we did not live within our means, that those in office led this nation to live beyond its means. We imported more than we exported. We spent more than we produced. When an individual does it, he goes bankrupt. The evil was to be found in the second and third Plans. The source of all economic evil in this country is to be found in these Five Year Plans—the Second and Third Plans. They are the source of the evil which has brought the country to this pass. First of all, what was wrong with them was that they were based on deficit financing. Deficit finance is just created money to spend when you do not have it. You can do it through printing currency notes or through bank credits or in a variety of ways. Money thus created is something that is poison to the economy. Very consciously the old Governments here went in for deficit financing and the result was inflation. The Third Plan even set a target for deficit financing—how much poison could the body absorb. It laid down what it called a safe margin of deficit financing. Only two weeks ago, it was announced officially that that margin had been exceeded by 100 per cent. The amount of deficit financing that took place during the Third Plan was actually more than double what had been allowed or estimated. That is the basic reason why the Second and Third Plans have brought the country to this pass.

The second thing wrong with the Plans was the obsession with heavy industry and steel and the neglect of agriculture and consumer goods. This again has an effect on inflation, because when you pump money into the economy in low-return and slow-return projects like steel, you create inflation, because goods in the market do not come in quickly to compensate for the extra money you have raised. As we know, inflation and rising prices are the cruellest tax on all, cruellest on the poor who cannot afford it.

The third thing wrong with the Plans was excessive dependence on foreign aid and foreign loans. This made foreign loans crutches on which the nation was asked to depend. Then, we had PL-480, getting food from abroad for which we did not pay at all, a thing which has now at last come to an end. The result is that we are unable to pay these loans unless we borrow more money again. We are insolvent unless somebody will lend us money to pay for our present obligations. This is the stage at which we have arrived. We have mortgaged the future of our people in the pursuit of our foolish and ideotic Plans.

The fourth thing wrong with our Plans and policies was over-taxation. The phrase used was "let us mobilise resources". Mobilising resources meant taking away money from the pockets of the people and from the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

banks where it could be productively invested into the unproductive coffers of the Government. This has diverted such amounts from the pockets of the people to the pockets of Government that our production has fallen, both in agriculture and industry, and we have come to our present plight.

Finally, there were excessive controls, controls killing enterprise, fostering corruption, creating profiteering and import licences, which Prof. Shenoy has rightly described as the biggest portfolio of political patronage.

These are the causes which brought bankruptcy to the nation. It is nothing but the legacy of the past decade, the lagacy of the two previous Governments and the few months of this Government. I am amused to see that those responsible for these follies are now trying to deny their share of the responsibility. One of these guilty men was Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, who now makes out that it is those who brought about devaluation who are responsible, but not he—the man who made devaluation inevitable! Then here are the members of the Planning Commission —notorious communists like Prof. Mahalanobis who are still sitting there, guiding our Government, old-time fellow-travellers like Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao and a whole bunch of half-baked Marxists of various denominations who are still allowed to decided the policies of this Government. These are the charlatans in the Planning Commission who have brought this country to this pass. Yet they have the cheek to sit and devise a Fourth Plan.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): On a point of order, Sir. There is an established convention in this House that we cannot attack such personalities who are not in this House to defend themselves. If this is not observed, tomorrow when Mr. Rajagopalachari, the singleton member of the Swatantra Party is attacked, they will start a hue and cry and take shelter behind this convention. I am quoting the general rule. Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, a learned economist of this country, is being described as a fellow-traveller in this House by a fellow-traveller of America. That should not be allowed to be said here.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): They have been counter-balanced by Washington-*wallas*.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Washington patriots should be asked to behave properly. Otherwise, they will get it back in their own coin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the Planning Minister to reply.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Will it be perliamentary if I call him a sycophant of America?

Shri M. R. Masani: It would not be unparliamentary, but it would be false.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He is a fellow-traveller of America talking like this at the command of White House in this House. If he talks in good and proper language, he will get back in good language. Otherwise, if he talks in bad language, he will get it back in the same bad language. We will pay back in the same coin.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etwah): On a point of order, Sir. What Mr. Masani has said is in violation of rule 352(5) which reads thus:

> "A member while speaking shall not—
>
> (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do you mean to say, Sir, that anybody can be attacked and abused?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Planning Commission is represented by the Planning Minister and he can reply. (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. R. Masani: I would like to answer a question which my old friend, Mr. Malaviya, has put: If he calls me a sycophant, would it be unparliamentary? No, Sir; it would not be at all unparliamentary. It will be untrue, I have no objection to his saying it.

We read Press reports that in party meetings, Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Krishna Menon are trying to pin the guilt on the present Government Goodness knows, I am no defender of the present Government. I want to see it out of office but if the idea is that everything was beautiful till last year, that everything in the Stalin-Nehru era was perfect, and now in the post Stalin-Nehru era everything has gone wrong, let me put it very clearly. As in Russia, the people have suffered from the economic follies and the economic planning of the Stalinist era, so in this country today the people are suffering from the follies and bad planning and Stalinist policies of the Nehru era. These are the most reactionary elements in our country. They want to take the country back to an era through which these two countries have passed. It is very interesting that two Ministers of the old Governments, who left those Governments in discredit, the old Stalinists of our own country, are now trying to exonerate themselves. These are the guilty men who have brought this country to this pass.

What is happening today? I was giving the causes which had brought the country to this pass. What are the ways to mend them. In Amendment No. 9 which was circulated this morning, we have tried to give our constructive proposals about how this crisis can be utilised to pull us out of the mess. The hon. Finance Minister's speech has made certain verbal concessions to that point of view.

I believe most hon. Members would agree with the five or six concrete proposals I am going to make. But the question is—is this Government implementing them, is it showing any signs of implementing them?

The first of these proposals is a clear commitment by this Government that it will eschew all inflationary policies of every kind, that there should be no deficit financing or overdrafts from now on. Unfortunately, Sir, even after devaluation, this has not been practised. The Finance Minister announced at the Chief Ministers' Conference on 18th July that the States have overdrawn during the last three weeks—before July 18th—no less than Rs. 20 crores from the Reserve Bank. Now, if this is an indication of the economic discipline that this Government is going to be able to enforce on the State Governments, then the answer is that our very first proposal, that from now on deficit financing and inflation should be avoided, is not going to happen.

The second thing is a drastic reduction in civil non-developmental expenditure of both the Union and State Governments, that there should be a complete stoppage of this wasteful expenditure at the secretariat level. Sir, the amazing thing is that instead of stopping all recruitment to the civil services the Government has done exactly the reverse. I was amazed, I could not believe my eyes, when in the newspapers on 1st July I saw a fantastic announcement—I hope it is wrong and I would be glad if the Finance Minister corrects it—I am quoting from the Press:

> "Government has removed the ban on the creation of new posts which was in operation for the last five years as a measure of economy."

[Shri M. R. Masani]

It is fantastic. Just when all recruitment should be stopped and those who are in government services be spread over the jobs of people who retire or die, this very small restriction of creating new jobs which was in operation there for the last five years has been removed. This is the sense of responsibility of this Government faced with this crisis!

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This restriction remains intact. It is only in exceptional cases that some recruitment is allowed.

Shri M. R. Masani: At a time of crisis there should be no exceptional cases. I am very glad Shri Tyagi has pointed out that this was probably done for specific cases of nepotism and jobbery.

The Finance Minister, I believe, has agreed that there should be a cut of 3 per cent on revenue expenditure and 5 per cent on capital expenditure which, the newspaper reports tell us, would yield a total saving of Rs. 50 crores. Is this really the best that the Finance Minister can do? Two or three years ago, Shri Krishnamachari said he could have saved Rs. 70 crores. He did not do so but he talked exactly like this. Is it only a saving of Rs. 50 crores from wasteful unproductive expenditure that you can bring about? Is that all? This big mountain of Government can bring forth only this little mouse!

Thirdly, we think that foreign loans in which we have indulged too much, like crutches should be restricted to essential purposes. Those essential purposes are two-fold. One is the emergency purpose of bringing in imports that can keep our agriculture and industry going to make up for the mess into which the Government has landed us. The other long-term and permanent purpose of foreign aid, Government to Government loans, should be the building of the infra-structure—water, power, transport, communications, technical education, if you like, but nothing more.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Family planning.

Shri M. R. Masani: I will accept that also. For the rest, we should rely on the savings of our own people and what foreign capital can come in on its own risk as equity capital.

Fourthly, I think we should consolidate the projects we have taken in hand before embarking on any new projects. Meanwhile, we should stop any new Five Year Plan. Let us postpone any Fourth Five Year Plan until we have put our house in order and created something out of what we have invested. The Finance Minister said something like that but he said that at the same time we must carry out both objectives. This morning, he said, while not stopping new projects let us concentrate on the old ones. You cannot do both. It is a question of priorities. You talk a lot about planning, but you do not practise it. If you want to plans make up your mind not to have any new capital projects until those on which you have spent crores and crores, thousands of crores, give some more return to this country.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For you planning is sin.

Shri M. R. Masani: No; planning is very good. But there is a complete absence of planning in this country. This is chaos. This is planned chaos. This is not planning. Go to France and see what planning means. Go to Britain and see what planning means. Your only planning is of the Soviet Union, from which my hon. friend derives much comfort.

The fifth thing is a substantial reduction in both direct and indirect taxation to make a larger supply of rupee finance available so that people can invest in productive enterprises which alone can bring down prices. There is no other way to hold the price line than to increase production. There is no other way to

increase production in this country unless you leave with the people more money so that they can invest in productive enterprises. I will come a little later to what the Government proposes to do, but I do say that what the Government should have done this Session was to bring in a supplementary budget cutting down excise duties, direct taxation and corporate taxation. If the Finance Minister had come up with a supplementary budget of that nature we would have supported him. It would have lessened the burden on the people and left a little more money with the people to invest productively. That would have been a good thing, but he has not done it.

Finally, the entire structure of controls will have to be dismantled if this country is to emerge from the mess. There should be complete dismantling of the structure of permits and licences, quotas and controls including Gold Control which has been such a burden on certain sections of our community. Import licensing must go. It is the biggest source of political corruption in our country today—the sale of import licences and their re-sale at wide margins of profit.

I do believe, if these measures were followed, then whatever hardship devaluation may cast on our people, at least we will be justified in casting them, and we could ask them to take these hardships, and shoulder them in the interest of the country. I believe most of the hon. Members here and the country will agree that these five things that we have suggested are not only sensible but practicable.

The question that arises is this. Is this Government capable of carrying out these policies? Is it capable of making the redical changes that are required or is it too hidebound and too conservative to make these radical changes? Sir, I fear all the evidence is against the hope that this Government can ever save the country from the mess into which it has brought us. First of all, the very motive for devaluation is questionable. If it had expressed regret for their past misbehaviour, if it had said, we shall now change and carry out these measures, one could have forgiven them. But I cannot help suspecting that this sudden concern for fiscal rectitude which came into evidence on 6th June was not the result of change of heart or a genuine act of repentance for past follies.

Then what was the real motive that led this Government which kept on saying "no devaluation", "no devaluation", suddenly to devalue? Sir, the cat was out of the bag on 8th June. In a note that the Finance Ministry is supposed to have prepared for Members of Parliament—I never got a copy of it, probably it was meant for Members belonging to the Congress Party only; I got only a summary of it from the Press—a note called "Devaluation—Some Questions Answered"—this is the crucial sentence:

> "The action could not be postponed as all further aid negotiations hinged on it."

This, Sir, is the grim truth. Devaluation was accepted in order to get foreign aid, foreign loans. That was the price. Devaluation is the price that this country has paid for getting loans from the World Bank and certain foreign governments. It was a bargain. Now there is nothing wrong in a bargain. If it had been a good bargain from the national point of view, I think this House would sustain the Government in making that bargain. After all, economic policy consits of give and take in the international plane. But is this a good bargain?

Before I come to that, there is another plea that there was no alternative, and I would like to deal with it. Was there no alternative? I venture to say that even on the 4th of June, even on the 5th of June there was an alternative open to this Government. That alternative was: no devaluation,

[Shri M. R. Masani]

no aid and no Fourth Plan; or, if you like, no devaluation, a little aid and a slower and smaller Plan. That was a self-respecting and honourable alternative. Why was it not accepted? Why did we not go and say: "we do not want so much foreign aid, we will do without it if necessary but we will put our house in order, become solvent again and, maybe, in a year or two, the rest of the countries will respect us, the respect which we have lost now and they may come along and say you have put your house in order, now we will give you aid". What came in the way of our acceptance of this policy which, I am sure, many people on the other side would have liked to consider? What came in the way was that this wretched Fourth Plan would not have been possible. And to save this wretched Fourth Plan—I shall discuss presently why it is wretched—we had to humiliate ouselves, we had to devalue our currency, we had to go down on our knees.

14 hrs.

What is the Fourth Plan going to do? Where is the money that we are now going to get, if we get it, which I doubt, where is the money to go? The project aid is to go into the State sector, that most wasteful sector of our economy which eats up capital and gives nothing in return. I do not ask this House to accept my word. I will quote an eminent authority, my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. Our Planning Minister said to this House on the 17th of May that 70 per cent of the foreign aid will go to the public sector. He calls it "public sector", I call it "state sector". That is the only change I have made in his statement. The Finance Minister reiterated this on the 8th June. I am quoting his statement.

> "To the extent larger aid is available the prospects of a bigger public sector plan will improve."

In other words, 70 per cent of the money that we are again borrowing is going into the State enterprises, not to raise production for the benefit of the people.

Our present Prime Minister said on the 11th of June something which is not correct. She said the Soviet Union is aiding our State sector while the Western countries are aiding our private sector. That is not true, and the Prime Minister should know this at least by now, if not when she said it, especially when some of us have drawn her attention to the fact that it is not true. The fact is that 70 per cent of the money from the United States and the West is also going into the State sector, along with the whole of Soviet aid.

Hon. Members will say: what is wrong with it, why should it not go into the State sector? I shall answer them: Because the State sector is wasteful, because it is unproductive, because it is not giving the country the kind of return which it is entitled to expect.

Here let me quote the hon. Prime Minister herself. I am quoting from the *Hindustan Times* of June 15. She made a very frank statement about what was wrong with the State sector. She regretted that, by and large, it has failed, and she answered the question why. Let me quote her words. What is wrong with the State sector is according to the Prime Minister:

> "Faulty planning.."

Somebody asked me 'Don't you like planning?". I do not like faulty planning any more than the Prime Minister. That is the key point. We have had faulty, defective, stupid planning.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You understand "fault" but you do not understand "planning".

Shri M. R. Masani: She said:

> "Faulty planning with regard to concept, size, location, raw materials, design, choice of processes, equipment...."

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What more do you want?

Shri M. R. Masani: You may well ask what is left? That is exactly the point. Let me continue the catalogue of what is wrong. Then you will know what is left. She continues:

> "equipment, personnel, contractual arrangements, supervision, co-ordination, time scedules etc."

She says "etc." at the end. These, the Prime Minister says: "has resulted in cost escalation and delay".

Shri Tyagi: Do you not admire her confession?

Shri M. R. Masani: I admire her frankness. I have paid my tribute to her in the last session when no member of your party stood to defend her.

Shri Joachim Alva: You want perpetuation of Tata Birla plan.

Shri M. R. Masani: This was what was wrong with State planning according to the Prime Minister. Then she said, "But this is not all". She went on to say: this is not all, there is another set of problems. Then she gave another list of what is wrong. These are her words again:

> "Over-capitalisation, over-staffing, incidentally adding to township-costs, inadequate work-study, lack of delegation, the application of Secretariat codes and procedures to commercial undertakings, the system of financial control and audit and the lack of a well-thought-out personnel policy, constitute another set of problems."

This is the *Hindustan Times* quoting the Prime Minister. Then she said even this was not complete.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Are you quoting exactly the words she used?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes. Then she went to the third category of problems. She said that there are, again, other factors. Those "other factors" are as follows:

> "Other factors which had to be gone into were the proper programming of orders, price policies, quality and cost control, research and design development and the structure of management."

If anything is left that is right when all this is wrong, I hope the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister will tell us when they reply to the debate.

That is why I said that these foreign loans taken for this purpose are a dead loss to this country. It is a rotten bargain that our Government has made with the World Bank and the rest of the countries.

Now, what will happen when this Fourth Plan is put into operation? This morning it was announced that at last the Planning Commission, in its wisdom, with the Prime Minister in the chair—she, evidently, does not draw the right conclusions from her own remarks—decided on the size of the new Plan, the Fourth Plan. Now what is going to be its size? There is a proposed outlay of Rs. 16,000 crores for the State sector, Rs. 16,000 crores for what we have just said. That involves an increase of Rs. 1,500 crores over the investment envisaged for the public sector in the Plan memorandum. In other words, one year ago we were told that a certain amount of money would be poured into the gutter. Now we are told that Rs. 1,500 crores more are to be poured into the gutter.

Is this the position that a responsible government can take? Can they say with one breath the State enterprises are not giving the country a proper return, that we must put our house in order and then, before doing anything in that direction, say that we propose to give the State sector Rs. 1,500 crores more than what we mentioned in the Plan memorandum last year?

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Then, how is the money to be found for this?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to know from Shri Masani....

Shri M. R. Masani: I am sorry, I am not yielding.... (*interruptions*)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: *I know* that.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is true that foreign loans or foreign capital will give some part of this money. But the Planning Commission realise that foreign loans are not going to come to that extent. So, what do they suggest? They state that the public sector investment envisaged by the Commission will entail mobilisation of additional resources to the tune of Rs. 1,800 crores, and this will be raised by taxation and other measures. So, in place of the cut in direct and indirect taxation that I have suggested as a correct solution, the Planning Commission is going to incite or bully the Finance Minister to come with budget proposals for Rs. 1,800 crores of additional taxation.

Now I forecast, if this Government remains in office next year, and if....

An hon. Member: It will.

Shri M. R. Masani: We will see about it.

I forecast that if this Government remains in office next year and if they cling to this kind of Fourth Plan, a plan of this nature, I forecast that the price of the Indian rupee, which is now 10 cents of the American dollar in the free market, will drop to 5 cents within two or three years. I gave a warning fifteen months ago, and I give it again. If you do not mend your ways, and the present indications are to the contrary, you are going to take this country lower and lower until you come again to this House and say "we are now doubly bankrupt, what do we do?".

What will they do at that stage? The Finance Minister has very accurately described devaluation as the ultimate remedy. He has called it the ultimate remedy He is quite right. When all other remedies fail the doctor resorts the ultimate remedy or a surgical operaion. The Finance Minister has brought in this dose of medicine as the last remedy for our economy If they persist in their ways and the rupee goes further down, as it is doing already and will do under their dispensation to what are we going to turn next time? When the ultimate remedy has been used up, what will the doctor do next.

In this context, the Shah of Iran has given some very good advice. According to an interview in a recent isslue of the *London Economist*, the Shah of Iran's advice to developing countries is:

> "Listen to what the economists say and then do the opposite."

If the Prime Minister had been here just now, I would have said to her, in good faith, "Listen to what the Planning Commission says and do exactly the opposite; you cannot go wrong..... (*Interruption*)". Unfortunately, after her performance yesterday when she presided over the doom of this country, when she sat in the chair and sanctioned this new Fourth Five Year Plan I have no hope left. Till now I had hopes.

When my chief, Professor Ranga, and I saw her last month we gave her a note containing the very proposals that we have put in our amendment. We pleaded with her to take the country in the right direction and save it. We pleaded with her before Parliament meets, please make a declaration that we will not go in for inflation any more, that we have learnt our lessons, that we will live within our means and that we shall do the following things. The decision yesterday to go ahead with this wretched Fourth

Year Plan has destroyed the last hope that anyone of us might have had.

The fact is that the Prime Minister evidently knows the facts. She is very frank and has expressed them, but it would seem that she is not in a position to carry through to the logical results what those facts lead to. I can understand her difficulty. She has got the old Stalinists breathing down her neck and threatening vengeance just as Khrushchev and Kosygin had their old Stalinists threatening vengeance. The new Prime Minister has people watching her for the least act of deviation.

On the 27th June, our newspapers reported that the Prime Minister in an interview with *Look* magazine a very reported that the Prime Minister in an interview with Look magazine, a very reputable magazine not given to misquoting and very friendly to the present Prime Minister for many years, was supposed to have told the correspondent of *Look*:

> "If I feel that a departure from Nehru's policies is necessary, because India's future calls for it, I will not hesitate to suggest such changes."

I was delighted when I read it. I said to myself: "This woman has guts; she is going to stand up to the Stalinists and is going to pull our country out of the mess as Kosygin and Khrushchev are trying to do from the mess that Stalin left behind." But my hopes were dashed the very next day because, on 28th June an official spokesman announced that she denied that she ever uttered those words.

What does this mean? What was there in the statement to deny? What had she said? She had said what any Prime Minister of any country should be proud to say and should say every day, namely, that if the interests of the country demand something, he or she wil not hesitate to propose it. A denial can mean only one thing. It can only mean that, even if the interests of this country demand, even if the future of this country cannot be saved toherwise she will cling to her father's policies. If this is what she wants us to believe, then indeed she is unfit to be the Prime Minister of this great country.

That is why I am sadly driven to the conclusion that there is no hope for this country unless this Government is thrown out of office. There is no hope for this country unless the monopoly of power that this disintegrating party has now enjoyed for fifteen years is ended. Unfortunately, that cannot be done for another six or seven months, and one has to endure it.

My revered chief, Rajaji, gave some good advice as an elder statesman to the Prime Minister. He suggested to her the formation of "a government of all the talents" from all parties and no parties getting the best men in the country together, whether they were in Parliament or not, creating a kind of government where all the best brains of India could be put together. That advice was turned down. I was not surprised; I never expected it to be accepted.

I have always held the view, even before she turned it down, that there can be no "government of all the talents" in this country while this bogus parliamentary majority is still intact, which is based on 44 per cent of the popular vote which is a minority of the votes polled. Therefore, I say, the only solution to this economic problem is unfortunately a political one. There is no economic solution while these men sit in office. They must go. It can be done, and it must be done. It can be done because the majority of the people of this country have never supported this Government. The Congress Party never got 50 per cent of the votes polled in any parliamentary election since Independence. In the coming elections I do not give them 40 per cent of the popular vote (*Interruption*). Unpalatable facts will have to be faced. This is not the Communist Party they are fighting;

[Shri M. R. Masani]

they are fighting the voice of Indian democracy . . .(*Interruption*).

I was saying, Sir, that I do not think—I shall stand corrected next March—this party is going to get 40 per cent of the popular vote. What I fear is that owing to the primitive electoral system that we have taken over from the British and the multiplicity of the Opposition parties to which I drew attention in the very beginning of my speech, if sufficient wisdom, sanity and patriotism do not come to the democratic Opposition parties in time—I am not referring to my totalitarian friends—even that 38 or 39 per cent of the rump may come to occupy a majority of the seats here. I shudder to think what would happen to Indian democracy, a tender new plant which needs nurturing carefully! What will happen to our parliamentary democracy if a Government that 60 per cent or more of our people have rejected comes to occupy an accidental, bogus majority in this House?

Are we not seeing enough symptoms in this country of what happens when the Government has lost its mandate, its moral authority, when people no longer believe in the integrity and the honesty of those in power? Let me not be misunderstood. There are friends of mine sitting opposite for whom I have great regard. I see several of them here. I am not for a moment suggesting that the whole party is a party of crooks. But I do suggest that, by and large, that party has lost the moral authority that a democratic Government enjoying the confidence of the people should have.

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri M. R. Masani: The scenes which happened yesterday and which I deplore, as you know, as much as you, would never have happened if this Government had really enjoyed that moral prestige and authority. These men would not have dared to behave the way they did. See how people are behaving in the streets today. They are having *bandhs*. They are sabotaging the railway lines. They are doing it because, in some devious way they are appealing to the people who are out of time with the Government. If they do not listen to those who are sitting here today, who are a loyal, democratic Opposition, who want a peaceful change in this country to new policies and new people, then they will get what happened in Ghana and Indonesia, where they had bloodshed, massacre and civil war.

Therefore, I say, I shudder to think of what will happen if next time the electorate does not deliver the country.... (*Interruption.*)

Sir, I do not normally agree with Mr. Kosygin, but there is one thing he said recently with which I am hundred per cent in agreement.

An hon. Member: Thank God.

Shri M. R. Masani: I do occasionally agree with him I have quoted him in this House and I propose to do so again, because in many ways Tito and Kosygin are more progressive than our friends in the Planning Commission today. They are the Stalinist junk, the intellectual junk, that should be thrown out if this country is to be liberated from the old Stalinists of the Menon-Malaviya type.

Sir, I was going to say that I agree with one remark that Mr. Kosygin made recently. That was a remark he made to our Prime Minister at the end of her visit. As she was leaving, our newspapers report that he said to her: "Madam, you need a holiday". This is exactly what the Indian people think today. Shrimati Gandhi misunderstood the advice and took three day off! Neither three days nor three months are going to serve. What the whole lot of them need is a five-year holiday.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the motion was moved by the Finance Minister, I expected that the issue of devaluation and the problem of the rupee would be debated more as a non-party Problem because the situation with which we are faced is a certain accumulation of events which have brought about conditions and certain measures are forced upon us which we in our wisdom think are best in the interest of the country and the people.

I am very sorry, rather distressed, today to find the Opposition benches almost empty, particularly the representatives of the Opposition who have different points of view than the one placed before the House by my friend Mr. Masani. They would have certainly helped in this debate by projecting a point of view, more helpful, in evolution of our policies in the future.

As I said elsewhere, the debate today is a sort of clinical examination in the sense that a certain major operation is performed. As to whether the operation was justified or not, to that aspect I will come to little later. But when we are debating the question of devaluation, particularly in the context of the present economic situation, I feel all sections of the House should apply their mind to the question from this angle. After operation, when several physicians and surgeons worked together, they consider the problems regarding post-operation treatment as to what should be done, whether certain blood transfusion is called for, whether certain particular remedy is indicated or, to restore vigour and strength after operation, certain other measures are called for. From that angle, I expected Mr. Masani to apply his mind to the present situation. But, unfortunately, as once I said in the past—I do not want to repeat it again—he had advised publicly our creditors in America that American creditors should not advance a cent to India unless Indian Government toes a particular economic line. I have quoted it on the floor of the House....

Shri M. R. Masani: You must have misquoted.

Shri Khadilkar: I quoted it. Whether it was open for the Member of this Parliament to appeal to a foreign power to withhold credit unless ....

Shri M. R. Masani: From where is it? Is it from *Blitz* or some such journal?

Shri Khadilkar: I will produce it. I have quoted it on the floor of the House. I ask whether it is open to the Member of this Parliament to advise the foreign Government which happens to be the creditor....

Shri M. R. Masani: I have not done it.

Shri Khadilkar: I will produce it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is very important When a Member like Mr. Masani says that the statement is not correct, Mr. Khadilkar should prove it.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is distorted.

Shri Khadilkar: I will produce it. after my speech is over.

Shri M R. Masani: I have not advised the American Government to do anything. It is a false statement.

Shri Khadilkar: I will produce it Otherwise, I will withdraw my statement. I only ask whether a Member of this Parliament is free to advise the creditor nation known to follow a particular policy to bring to their knees the nation which goes for aid in particular circumstances....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is a hypothetical question.

Shri Khadilkar: It was stated on the floor of the House. I have preserved it.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): When Mr. Masani is denying the statement, Mr. Khadilkar must prove it immediately.

Shri Khadilkar: I will prove it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he would produce it.

Shri Alvares: If he cannot substantiate it, will he withdraw it?

Shri Khadilkar: Yes. I will take the penalty.

A person who was more concerned with a certain policy went to the extent of saying that the creditor country should dictate to this country.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have not said anything of the kind.

Shri Khadilkar: What do we expect? We expect healthy criticism. Certainly, there are many lapses. I do agree with that. Otherwise, things would not have come to such a pass. As I said in the beginning, the operation has been performed. As to why it was necessary, we must go into the past record, the clinical reports. But while probing the past record, when he comes to the conclusion that the rupee has lost its sovereignty or prestige or that internationally India has become almost a bankrupt as a result of a policy pursued during Nehru's regime, I take very strong exception to this diagnosis. I feel that everyone, whether he is on this side or that side, even Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy who is sitting here, has subscribed to the view regarding a certain policy that was evolved during the last 17 years in a peculiar condition of our country, a condition, after freedom, of a developing economy, that our economy during the imperialist regime had almost become stagnant, that it was exploited by foreign imperialists and that we had to make supreme effort to remove poverty, backwardness and to take some steps in the direction of progress.

What other course was open for such a country than the one that was followed with the concurrence of this House? Every Plan was accepted finally with the concurrence of this House. Was any other course open to this country than the one that was followed by Nehru? Today, after devaluation, his arguments have some substance from the point of view of those who are looking at devaluation from an objective angle. Let me just quote something from the *London Economist*, an independent economic journal of world repute. They have recently published a small pamphlet, the Economist Intelligence Unit, in which they have also suspected certain things. I would just quote a few lines from there. They have observed:

> "The USA is unlikely to benefit in any obvious way from the rupee devaluation, but from a long-term viewpoint, the US sees it as a step towards a non-doctrinaire approach to economic development that will set India free from the chains holding her back and hopes that with the help of free enterprise, India will set an example of progress under democracy in Asia."

As you say, that is the suspicion in the country. You consider it as a fact that we were compelled to devalue the rupee. We say that only there was an advice and that there was no pressure. That is the general statement. You are pleading this approach because they want this country....

Shri M. R. Masani: I am deploring it.

Shri Khadilkar: You are deploring the act. But why did they do it? This is the reason behind it. They want this country to go back to the free enterprise economy. An independent economy was attempted to be built in this country with a certain plan, with certain social and other priorities. According to Mr. Masani, all planning is anathema, though he pays lip service to the plan. I am

surprised why he did not accuse his old friend and colleague, Mr. Asoka Mehta, when he is accusing his other colleagues in the Planning Commission. When the Prime Minister presided over the Planning Commission meeting, they were also with him. He accuses them because they were inspired by Stalinist methods.

In this connection, the economist has made very shrewd observations regarding planning. I will read out that part:

> "The drift away from this policy that the World Bank would like to see would, in the EIU's view, make planning in the sense that India knows it impossible."

Please bear in mind that this is an observation of the London economist.

Shri M. R. Masani: Eastern Economist, or London Economist?

Shri Khadilkar: I am reading from the Eastern Economist. But it is an observation made by the London economist—published by the Economist Intelligence Unit.

> "The EIU suggests that the World Bank could have emphasized to the Indian Government, as an alternative to liberalisation and decontrol, better implementation of the Plan by more efficiently run public sector enterprises, stricter licensing policies and a more dynamic Government attitude to industrialisation, on the Mexican pattern. Politically at least, the consequences of abandoning what the former US ambassador to India, Mr. J. K. Galbraith called "post-office Socialism", and moving towards a better planned economy, would be far less severe in the long run than a conversion to market economy doctrines."

The main issue before this House after devaluation is this and particularly after listening to Mr. Masani. Would our people at this juncture like to go back to free enterprise economy in the sense accepted by Americans because their doctrine is that without free enterprise economy, there is no democracy. That is a sort of equation.

Shri M. R. Masani: Japan has gone forward and not backward.

Shri Khadilkar: I would not have raised it but for my hon. Mr. Masani, because he has taken this opportunity to debunk all the thought regarding plan, regarding socialism, regarding the most crying conditions in this country. We demand certain priorities in the interest of growth and development.

Shri M. R. Masani: They are wrong priorities.

Shri Khadilkar: Here I am prepared to take a challenge with him. He says, "let those people go on a holiday". These people are not going to be sent on a holiday by the electorate; I am confident about it; I am prepared to take a bet on this. The people realise what benefits they have drawn from these 18 years of national effort of building the economy in a particular direction. There might be some faults here and there. My attempt is a self-critical analysis of the position and not a partisan propaganda or an election speech like that of Mr. Masani. He wants to draw the maximum advantage at this juncture. I say that no Congressman on this side would go on a holiday. It is not a question of any allegiance to Nehru. Nehru represented a certain method of developing independently of th West and independently of the monolithic pattern of the East.

Shri M. R. Masani: A historical phase.

Shri Khadilkar: In this historical phase he has proved his worth; he has shown dynamism by which we can make progress. Therefore, all allegiance to his policies emulate from that dynamism. It is not a personal worship I do not want to say that we should worship Nehru as a person. No. What did he stand for? We do owe our allegiance to him for those

[Shri Khadilkar]

principles and policies. Nehru's policies will help us to get out of the present situation. I was rather annoyed because, as I said, in the beginning, we are meeting at a time when we should apply our mind in a more self-critical and self-analytical manner. How have we come to this pause? Who is responsible for this? I am not saying anything. Panditji was presiding over the destinies of this country. People are not infallible. Some mistakes were, no doubt, committed. For instance, in regard to foreign exchange, proper budgeting was not made at one stage. When I was sitting in the Opposition, I had pointed this out. If proper budgeting had been made, perhps we would have saved foreign exchange. But in a situation like this, one who never commits mistakes never progresses; he will be fossilized.

Shri M. R. Masani: You are getting fossilized.

Shri Khadilkar: We have a right to commit mistakes also. We have a right to take right steps also. Therefore, these things have happened.

I would like to place another thing before this House. Though we are accepting aid, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have a philosophy. De we accept that philosophy completely. That problem must be answered very squarely by the Planning and the Finance Ministers. It is no use applying our mind in a superficial manner. There is a philosophy behind giving aid. They have a price parity theory which they apply to India or to the countries to which they lend and that theory was not applied when they gave money to the Western democracies—after the War, they were given money under Marshall Aid to revive their economy. There it was a sort of compensatory theory. Therefore, we shall have to apply our mind to this: do we subscribe to this philosophy and, therefore, the Indian rupee must be pegged with some currency outside. Unless we hold tight, the stability of the rupee will be affected. Are we to go down for the second time? You know the German financial wizard, Dr. Schacht; you have read something about him. Do we adopt and take some intelligent line as we were taking in our dealings with the other countries? To my mind, the terms of trade and not aid are adverse to the developing countries at this stage. After devaluation, in terms of quantity, our people will have to pay a little more and not in terms of rupee —this arithmetic is false and illusive. In terms of quantity we will have to pay more, part with more. To that extent we will be further exploited. Do we really believe in that? I am not saying that we are following China. China has closed all its doors, but now America has started knocking at their doors because they want an entrance for the trade. They are 70 crores of people. In India we are about 50 crores. Are these people not interested in Indian market? The potentialities are very high here. Because we are aid-oriented in our planning, quite often, there is a sense of psychological dependence in this country, and we have somehow allowed this feeling to grow. Though we take pride in the fact that we are free, yet there is a psychology of dependence which is growing continuously in regard to aid, in regard to food and everything else. We consider whatever is foreign as something good; we do not go into the merits of it or the quality of it; we never even examine those things. Unless we are prepared to shed this approach, once and for all, as a nation, as a Government, and as a party, I do not think that we can face the present situation and the present crisis which demands certain unpalatable and bold decisions.

We have taken one bold decision. I agree that it was taken under compelling circumstances. Some people say that it is a leap in the dark. Some others say that it is a gamble. Some others say that it was a shock; and there was anger and a little self-pity

in this country, I have realised that all these things are there. The external value of the rupee was going down, no doubt. There, I agree with my hon. friend. Because the internal prices rose, the rupee was quoted in the external market at a very low rate. But as I have said, we must analyse the mistakes. Otherwise what will happen is this. One operation has been there, and after some time, the patient will be restored to health but one does not know what might happen. It is a slippery path. Again, for a second time, another team of surgeons may come forward and say that a second operation is called for. Therefore, we must take steps to see that we avoid the necessity for a second operation of this nature, which is a most humiliating thing, according to me, because my pride is hurt, and the pride of every Indian is hurt by this operation. I am voicing the sentiments of the people, when I say this, not those of the sophisticated persons like Shri M. R. Masani and Shri N. Dandekar who take delight in the sophistication of economic doctrines to which they adhere. I do not believe in that sophistication, but I believe in the common man's reaction to my thoughts . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: A man of the masses!

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, I feel that we must look back and analyse so that we can ensure that the second operation may be avoided and confidence is once again restored in our currency internally as well as well as externally. For this, we must be prepared to take certain measures.

As one of the measures, my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani naturally suggested 'Scrap planning', and 'Scrap the Planning Commission once and for all'.

Shri M. R. Masani: I did not say that. I only said 'Postpone the Fourth Five Year Plan till you are able to get over this situation'.

Shri Khadilkar: That is true, but what he suggested in effect was that there should be no plan for five years.

Shri M. R. Masani: I did not say 'Scrap the Plan'. I only said 'Postpone the Fourth Five Year Plan'. Surely, there is planning beyond Five Year Plans also.

Shri Khadilkar: His point is that there should be no plan for five years. That was what he said in effect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In fact, we are in a planless plan now, because there is no plan before us.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall come to his criticism which is from a different angle a little later. Now, let me go on with Shri M. R. Masani's criticisms.

The remedy which Shri M. R. Masani, therefore, suggests is that: 'If you want to save yourself, do not follow the path that you have followed for eighteen years'. That is his persuation. That means that there should be a planning holiday for five years, if I may so call it for his sake; what he suggests is a planning holiday and a holiday for Shri Asoka Mehta for five years when there will be no work for him.

Another remedy which he has suggested is that there should be no deficit financing, no projects and no investment in the public sector. I may tell him that whatever be the character of the Government that may be sitting on the Treasury Benches, in this country, after eighteen years of development, no Government can afford to give up the public sector expansion; of course, certain remedies may be suggested, certain quack remedies may be suggested for the present situation. But they cannot afford to give up the public sector expansion. Similarly, they cannot give up also the outlay on social service expenses. These are essential for education, health etc. My hon. friend referred also to family planning. I would submit that all these things are essential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Khadilkar: I would take a little more time, because this is an economic issue. Anyhow, the party will decide. There were no speakers, and, therefore, I got up to speak. Otherwise, I would have spoken tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are also other Members who want to speak.

Shri Khadilkar: Then, I would sit down. But I would beg of you to give me a little more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude in another five minutes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There are Members on this side who want to speak. So, let not my hon. friend say what there are no speakers.

Shri Khadilkar: The remedy which my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani suggested was that there should be no investment in the public sector. I might tell him that whatever was said by the Prime Minister while addressing the executives of the public sector was a sort of self-analysis with a view to seeing that whatever mistakes or drawbacks were there should be removed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Was it not the truth?

Shri Khadilkar: What she said was not intended to give up the public sector and its growth altogether. I think he had misread her statement.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is the Prime Minister accused of hypocrisy then?

Shri Khadilkar: What I would submit is that in this country, planning has to go on; that is the basic thing, but there have to be certain priorities, with the expansion of the public sector so that the public sector ultimately assumes a certain commanding height, if I might borrow the phrase used by Pandit Nehru in his days. While enabling the public sector to reach those commanding heights, the present Government may be faced with several difficulties, but I would submit that they can never give up the public sector; I am sure they will never give it up for the purpose of winning over a few people like Shri M. R. Masani and his followers.

Then, again, there is no question of a government of all talents. My hon. friends are creating an illusion by suggesting this. What does this phrase 'government of all talents' mean? It means a government divorced from the people. It will be most undemocratic and autocratic. It means people sitting in their own intellectual ivory tower and ruling this country. This type of democracy was never visualised by the founding fathers of this new Republic of India. The type of democracy visualised by the founding fathers of this new Republic is a government of the people. So, the Government represents the people. Of course, the Government may commit mistakes, because the people are also at that level. I do not mind if they make mistakes, and I shall criticise them if they commit mistakes, but they have a right to commit mistakes as well as the right to admit them and to suggest what remedies should be effected.

Some people have asked why the Planning Minister or the Finance Minister or Government had not announced beforehand that they were going to devalue the Indian rupee. I submit that Government have certain privileges not to say certain things. That must be accepted in democracy. I do not say that Shri M. R. Masani has made such a criticism, but some people in the Opposition have made such criticisms. I would tell them that Government have certain privileges, and they have a right to withhold certain things or certain information. Therefore, such a criticism should not have been advanced.

While I am on this point, I would suggest to Shri M. R. Masani and his friends that he should give up this partisan attitude, and suggest measures within the socio-economic framework that has been prepared

and followed for the last eighteen years in this country.

Shri M. R. Masani: That has to be scrapped.

Shri Khadilkar: As I said, we might have some set-backs. And this is one such set-back, but with good results.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri Khadilkar: What we have followed all these years should not be given up, and within that framework, we shall have to evolve policies so as to take the country and the people step by step to the ultimate goal of social reconstruction on a certain equitable basis. The old order will have to be changed by democratic processes. That is our objective.

After having said this, I would like now to point out one or two things which are essential. As I have said already, in a developing country like ours, it is not possible to have a hundred per cent assurance that there will be no inflation. That is not possible. Let us be very realistic in this regard. In fact, it is not desirable. As my hon. friend himself knows, a certain type of blood transfusion at the proper time stimulates the body. So, on occasions, in a developing economy, some measure of inflation is inevitable, but if it could be kept in check, certainly it is not bad.

Shri M. R. Masani: We have shown how we have kept it in check!

Shri Khadilkar: But care should be taken to see that inflation and price-spiralling do not go out of hand. That is absolutely essential.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This care has been taken most carelessly.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : देश का दिवाला निकल गया ।

Shri Khadilkar: As he pointed out rightly, the Central Government should not permit States to have overdrafts. There I agree with him.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There should be no deficit financing by the States.

Shri Khadilkar: Deficit financing by the States without a proper plan should not be allowed.

Shri M. R. Masani: Only the Centre should do it!

Shri Khadilkar: Another equally important thing that we have to remember is that we have unfortunately followed so far a path of ostentation. During the last 10—15 years, we have spent more than Rs. 3,000 crores on gigantic buildings. Can we afford it? When we say that our structures, our offices, everything, must have some relevance to our situation?

Shri Tyagi: How much is the figures?

Shri Khadilkar: Rs. 3,000 crores. That is the calculation given by some economist.

So far as non-developmental expenditure is concerned, spending has gone on much more than was desirable, about 12 or 13 per cent including defence. I cannot understand why it should be so. I want to make an appeal to the Finance Minister—he is not here, but the Planning Minister is here. There was a standing finance committee to scrutinise expenditure in every Ministry before it was sanctioned finally. Why not revive it? I would plead with the Government. At this juncture, they must revive the old standing finance committees. Otherwise, with all these lapses every time, they will come before Parliament only later on or it may be examined by the Public Accounts Committee *post-mortem*, but no scrutiny is exercised when the money is sanctioned. So if this is done, that would be a very good thing.

The third thing is that so far as imports and exports are concerned,

[Shri Khadilkar]

we will have to be very critical. We were in difficulties; yet last year, rummy playing cards worth Rs. 53 lakhs were imported. Was it worthwhile? We say that we exercise a check, and enforce austerity.

Shri Tyagi: Is he sure of his figure?

Shri Khadilkar: I am sure. I have tried to verify. Is this justified when we say that we exercise austerity.

Shri Tyagi: Playing cards are manufactured in India.

Shri Khadilkar: The sophisticated, higher society people need the imported ones. He does not need it. They were brought in against entitlements. I am very happy that the entitlement and other schemes have been given up, because that was a *de facto* devaluation beneficial to a certain section, iniquitous in every sense. That has been given up. When it has to be given in some special cases, I would appeal to the Planning and Finance Ministers to see that there should be a committee set up and there should be proper accounting. Shri Dandekar once made a suggestion. I have not yet been satisfied as regards these export promotion and other things because about Rs. 80—100 crores of foreign exchange remain unaccounted for. Where it has gone, I do not know. But it needs to be looked into at this juncture. Some sections of society have committed a fraud. It was a big racket. I know it. As a member of the Santhanam Committee, I know it. We came to the conclusion there. The present measure will clean up everything.

Shri M. R. Masani: Some people in the Government also have done it.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not know.

Therefore, that should be done. While admitting in a certain compelling circumstances that we have to devalue or reduce the external value of the Indian rupee as something which is inevitable, should we at the same time—this is more important—allow imports? Because certain categories, 59, are given. But there is the tendency still for more people to get in under some kind of priority and get foreign exchange. Three principles were laid down—devaluation, free imports and no control. Let this House and the Government make it very clear—it is no use giving a sort of explanation—that 'we do not want to form an adjunct to the free economy, this free enterprise economy of the west, we do not want to accept the free import policy completely.' I am saying that in some respects controls are unnecessary; they are also creating some problems; but the controls must be discriminating and in the interest of the consumers. Such controls will have to remain.

As my friend said, in regard to the main thing, the basis of our economy, agriculture, we have completely failed. This morning we have seen the figures, 72 million tonnes. Unless the agricultural base is strengthened, I do not think we can think of going ahead. Therefore, the time has come to do something about it. Now there is no fixation of political responsibility. I would plead with Government. Let them entrust the responsibility. For failure of a policy, even Khrushchev could be dismissed. He had to go because in the 'virgin soil' experiment, he failed. In this country, no political responsibility is fixed. I would say that this must be done right now. We must recapture the spirit of the Gandhian era. It is no use merely talking about being self-reliant. We have got to generate the spirit and capture the past when Gandhiji roused the masses. That was the moral strength behind the national movement. Unless we rouse the masses to a sort of glowing heat and tell that this is the problem which we must tackle and solve, we cannot do it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Who is his Khrushchev?

Shri Khadilkar: Let me not be interrupted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am helping him.

Shri Khadilkar: No.

I do not think one showpiece of a store, the Super Market here, is going to solve the problem of distribution. The problems of distribution and income distribution will have to be tackled in a more rigorous manner through a countrywide network. The Planning Minister had said in the Foodgrains Committee about socialisation of trade. But the preliminary steps are not taken so far. There is utter failure. If we do not recapture that spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of freedom and give up the sense of psychological dependence on the west, the creditor countries and other countries, I do not think we can get out of the present mess in which we have found ourselves.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when this devaluation decision was announced, I received a message from the Prime Minister saying that she would like to consult all the Opposition Members and that we should take the opportunity of having a meeting for the purpose. On that very day, I made a statement to the press that there was no use now of going over and discussing things because the devaluation decision was in the hands of the Government but evaluation was not. It was no use going and discussing things and suggesting measures which aught to be taken and which cannot prove fruitful. Perhaps because I was a layman and did not know the science of economics, my reaction was not very good. I also felt at the same time that so far as devaluation of our currency was concerned, virtually it did exist. What the Government did was to accept the fact.

15 hrs.

This morning. I was reading a passage in a journal by name *Statist* where its editor-in-chief, Mr. Paul Bareau, says:

> "Never was a devaluation more justified by the evidence of the true value of the currency and yet more unjustified by commonsense than was this week's 36½ per cent devaluation of the Indian rupee".

I should say that common sense had disappeared when this devaluation was brought in. It is also stated in some quarters that devaluation was the result of pressure from the United States but it is denied vehemently by the other side saying that there was no such pressure. I find in a letter from New York published in the *Financial Express* giving the reaction as a general welcome for devaluation in America. It says: devaluation of the rupee has been more than well received here; the leading bankers and businessmen said that it was a bold and courageous step taken after months of debate and discussion. Why was there debate and discussion? What type of discussion was it? This country knows nothing about that. Because everytime a question was put in the House, most vehemently they denied that there was any pressure and that any devaluation was contemplated. So, these were behind the scenes What particular forces acted and prompted the government to come to this decision can only be known if it comes before the House with clean hands and places all the material before the House. My friend Mr. Masai has disappeared; Mr. Khadilkar has also gone away. Mr. Khadilkar made an accusation against Mr. Masani that he, an Indian, should not suggest to the American government to bring some sort of pressure on India or aid should not be given to this country. Mr. Masani denied it. We thought that Mr. Khadilkar who was so viciforous was going to say some thing more about that statement. But he slowly went away and disappeared. I think Mr. Masani must have forgotten about these accusations. What surprises me is this. We have brought about this devaluation by the circumstances for which we are responsible, which we have brought into the country. Prior to 1950-51,

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

there were no debts; in 1950-51 the total debts of the Central Government were hardly Rs. 32 crores. By about 1960 it went up to about Rs. 761 crores and by the end of 1965 it had gone up to Rs 2,629 crores. Who is responsible for this? Are these debts not responsible or bringing about the devaluation of the rupee? We are responsible for it. What we have sown we have got to reap. I used the word 'we' in a particular sense. This House is there; the whole country is there. Mr. Khadilkar said that we adopted the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan and we will adopt the Fourth. We means this House; we know there is the House beneath our voices. For our part, we have never voted for these but we had to accept the Plan. When I used the word 'we' it does not mean all of us; it means the Government of India; it has done this mischief and we are now suffering for that mischief. How can we get out of this rut? Devaluation has taken place. What is the purchasing power of the rupee? It is nothing. They are talking of scarcity. Where is that scarcity? Money can buy anything. When we became independent, we had a maund of wheat for Rs 3 or 4 or Rs 5; slowly but surely we went up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 for a manud of wheat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। यहां प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस हो रही है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In this House we have developed a tendency some on this side and some on that side do not look to the interest of the country but they look to what lobbying they have either from Russia or from China or America. If we talk against America some people get annoyed; if we talk against Russia some people get annoyed; if we talk against China some people get annoyed. They do not realise that it is our country which has to come first and last. Mr. Khadilkar was very solicitous for Russia. What makes him so, I can not understand. A Russian is a good nationalist; so far as its own country is concerned, Russia is a good an imperialist as anybody else; China, similarly is as good an imperialist as anybody else ever was. So far as we are concerned, we have to look things in perspective. What wrong is there in giving aid to us? The western countries have given us more and the so-called socialist countries have given us very little. The western countries have given us more; ninety per cent of the total aid that we have received is from America or from western countries and only 9.5 per cent is from the so-called socialist countries. Yet we talk as if the socialist countries have carried a great burden by doing this favour. We do not know from what friends pressure was put on our government, whether it was from the Russian source, whether it was from the American source or whether we had brainwaves because we must have enough brain waves. People who have never indulged in trade, who have never carried on any business, people who have never run a pan-betel shop, who do not know how to manage their own affairs, who are not running a good household even, they have tried to run the whole business of Government and to enter into a competition with the bania, the trader and the merchant whom we have rubbed to be dishonest. Over 10,000 years in this country the ordinary trade has been handled in the ordinary manner by the ordinary bania and the merchant in the street. He was not dishonest for 10,000 years. Suddenly, in 1947, it dawned upon this Government that every trader in the street is dishonest and only the new

ICS and the IAS officers these coat and pathloon walas should be considered as honest people on the surface of the earth. What was the result? The total income out of the investment of 1,700 crores of rupees in the 30 industrial corporations run and managed by the Government for the past three years has been only Rs. 1.9 crores. Anybody else would have been declared an insolvent in such a case. But here we are going on increasing our debts. Shri Masani appeared to me to be right. Come what may, borrow as much as you like; bring aid as much as you like whether it is Rs. 2,600 crores or according to your Plan it is Rs 16,000 crores; it will go down the gutter and go down the drain, and you will not find anything there. It would just go away. The net result to the country is not visible and will not be visible, unless and until the management is of a different type.

What are we seeing? What happens? was Shrimati Indira Gandhi wrong when she said this? These are her words which I also tried to recapitulate and recount. She said that many of the difficulties of the public sector belong to the gestation period itself; faulty planning, with regard to concept, size location, raw materials, design, choice of process, equipment personnel, contractual arrangements, supervision and co-ordination have resulted in a total escalation and delay. Many other things have been enumerated. But I find day in and day out while reading the Public Accounts Committee's reports and the facts submitted to the Public Accounts Committee, that lakhs and lakhs of rupees are wasted. Whose money is wasted? The tax-payers money is wasted, and because the tax-payer's money is wasted, therefore, the tax-payer is made to pay more and more tax. Unless and until the tax structure is mended, we have no escape from the present situation in which the country finds itself. It is all bosh and nonsense to say that our exports will increase, if there is devaluation. Nobody believes in it. Not for a moment anybody is prepared to believe it; neither the export will be affected nor the import; How are they going to be affected? Not in the least. Exports will certainly not be there. And what are the things that you export? You are talking big. We think that we are producing more and more steel and that we will be exporting more and more steel and enter into competition with other coutries. Please, for God's sake, read the report of the World Bank. It says that steel is already overproduced in Scandinavia and Germany and your production is not going to secure a sale, in Japan because Japan is also producing steel.

An hon. Member: Ours is expensive.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes; ours is expensive no doubt because our labour is paid less and the people above him are paid more, and there is dishonesty throughout. Unless and until this evil is rooted out, it is not possible for us to get any benefit whatsoever from this devaluation.

In my opinion, Shri Masani was right when he suggested that they were devoid of common-sense when this devaluation took place. In what way can we improve our position? Things will not improve unless and until we apply our mind to the things that we consider urgent and we put our precepts into practice. We take a small scheme; we enter into it; there is no forethought. After sometime we give it up. How much money has gone away in that process? Rs. 43 lakhs, in one scheme. Then we take another scheme; say, an irrigation dam is to be built. The location is fixed for it; after that, some objection is received; we have to give it up. We will have it at another place. What happens? Rs. 40 lakhs have gone away. Whose money is it, that is going down the drain? It may be Rs. 43 lakhs here, Rs. 67 lakhs elewhere; it may be Rs. 1 crore and so on. Add up the figures that are being published in the report of the Public Accounts Committee I sat down one day, not having much to do while travelling

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

in the train, and added up these figures, and I found that the total came up to Rs. 780 crores! What a loss! Is it not serious loss to the country? Did the Government apply their mind to these losses? These are examples of tremendous losses to the country, and unless and until this is stopped, your putting down Rs. 16,000 crores in the public sector and Rs. 7,000 crores in the private sector for the fourth Plan is useless.

And then, why call it public sector? Call this the Government sector—the raja. When the raja is the trader, there is no need for the bania. The bania is satisfied with six per cent profit; the raja is not satisfied even with a profit of 200 per cent.

An hon. Member: They combine.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes; both combine to exploit the masses who are being crushed between these two. The time has come and the time must come when both of them will have to back out if they are continuing like this. (*Interruption*). Why do they want this 200 per cent profit? I connot understand this mentality. Go to a hotel and if it is run by the Government, the charges are Rs.260 per day; if you go to a hotel run by the State, a smaller hotel, and if you want to have your meal, it costs Rs. 12; in fact, it is only for making you starve, for allowing you to see the thing and not eat it: Just four chappatties and rice, and for that you will have to pay Rs.12. On the other hand, go to a Marwari dhaba; there you get a much better stuff and pay just Rs. 1.75. The Government hotel charges Rs. 12. Why is there such a difference between the two? Why do you want to exploit the people like this? Of course, they may say that they pay for the supervisory charges.

An hon. Member: You are a State guest there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes; we starve in a bigger room. I am just giving you the general picture. I am giving you the picture, not a picture given by Shri Khadilkar nor that of an economist as Shri Masani's, but I am giving you the picture of the man-in-the-street. This is how we are suffering.

Now we have got big Ministries, and we have good, bad and all sorts of ministers. We have also good, bad and all sorts of men in the services. (*Interruption*). So far as this is concerned, one picture has been presented to this country. Over and over again, you have set up commissions; you have set up a corruption tribunal you have set up a Central Bureau of Intelligence; you have set up vigilance branches in every State. You have set up everything, but has this corruption stopped? Or, has this vigilance brought about greater vigilance only in those who are corrupt? Corruption is increasing and it is leading to greater expenditure for what you have to do; leading to greater expenditure means you have to provide means for it; to provide means for it, you have to go on taxing the people more and more. And by taxing the people more and more, you get more and more money, and you spend more and more money and incur wasteful expenditure. This vicious circle is not going to end unless and until we bring about a situation where we must apply our mind to set our house in order. How to set our house in order?

It was suggested: do not have the fourth Plan. Shri Khadilkar says that we have the fourth Plan. I do not know whether we have the fourth Plan or not. It has not come before the House. It must be in the pocket of some Minister; he may have a fourth Plan. So far as we are concerned, this is a planless period; through which we are passing. We are happy that this is a planless period! But they are thinking in terms of Rs. 16,000 crores. Only the day before yesterday, I read in the papers that they want to invest

Rs. 16,000 crores in the public sector. Why do you want to invest in the public sector? It is a sector which has not brought any benefit whatsoever. Why do you want to invest in it? Why enter into competition with the ordinary man in the street? He is as good a public sector as any you can think of. (*Interruption*).

Then we had this wonderful sector —Jayanti Shipping. That man with a capital of Rs. 20,000 could get Rs. 20 crores. We have the example of a man who started business with Rs. 20,000. He entered into a business worth Rs. 414 lakhs and made an annual profit of Rs. 6·32 lakhs on only Rs. 20,000. Fortunately that man happened to be a Chief Minister of a State and so there was no action against him. It is a wonderful thing that in our country, with Rs. 20,000 as capital, you can get Rs. 20 crores and with Rs. 20,000 as capital you can earn a profit of Rs. 6·32 lakhs. What a heavenly country we have got except for poor persons who have to approach the Income-tax Officer and get squeezed like anything! This investment in the public sector must be very carefully watched. A commission must be appointed to find out whether or not an investment is going to pay. Investment must be in such hands who know how to run the business. It is not necessary that he must be a minister or an M.A., Ph.D., B.Com and that sort of non-sense. The only question is whether he can run the business in a proper manner.

Is this devaluation going to contribute to the checking of imports? How will the imports be checked? I do not know what the ministers will say, but I have not yet come across any tangible proposition which appeals to me to find out that devaluation will contribute to the checking of imports, because all imports are already subject to licensing. As soon as you make them free what happens? Shri Khadilkar gave an example—Rs. 36 lakhs worth of playing cards being brought into this country. There would be another Rs. 500 crores worth of lipsticks being brought!

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Because they are surplus in the American market.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Even if they are brought from Russia, it is immaterial to me.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I wish it be so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It will cost this country both ways. My friend's suggestion probably is that Russia is very very soft towards us. I say this subjest to correction, but in his recent tour of the Soviet Union, Mr. Manubhai Shah said—he can correct me if I am wrong . .

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): If there is one wrong thing, he can correct. But since there are several wrong things, he keeps quiet!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Several things being wrong are left to the Congress Party. On my side, it will be only one thing wrong.

During his recent tour, it was agreed that India will pay 57·7 per cent more for India's imports from Russia. But for exports, he agreed to charge only 47.5 per cent more with regard to all contracts entered into before 6th June 1966. Why different rates for imports and exports?

An hon. Member: Hard bargaining.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The whole difficulty is न रूस आपको बख्शने वाला है और न ही अमरीका आप को बख्शने वाला है।

They are all merchants and they want to exploit us as best as they can. There cannot be any choice for us between Russia and Aemrica. They are as good or as bad for us as they can be.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Exports also will not increase in any manner as a result of devaluation, because we have nothing to export. They are talking of tea, jute, etc. Study the figures and see whether you will be able to export tea. See what is the marginal export that you will get. Those of us who had the good fortune of visiting the Tea Board and studying the figures came to the conclusion that nothing much is going to come out of it. The same thing holds good about imports also. Nothing is going to come out of it. Everybody will exploit you.

Devaluation is not going to benefit this country in the least. You have got no power to revalue the rupee, unless and until you cut your coat according to the length of cloth you have got. This is a very simple thing. This did not go down the throats of those who considered themselves economists. Economists are people who have no value for the pound, who have no value for Rs. 10,000. They have value only for one paisa. It is with such people that today we are involved and this has brought about the downfall of this country.

One of the Akali Dal members was

मारा दीवाना निकल गया है ।

Diwala is all right, but where to present this diwala? As a lawyer, you know whenever a man becomes bankrupt, he can go to the proper court and say "I am an insolvent and so I am not able to pay". But where will this Government file the insolvensy. Neither America nor anybody else will accept this insolvency. They all want their pound of flesh. Under these circumstances, it is better that before things have gone very bad, we must put a stop to the foolish, silly, wasteful expenditure going on in the country.

The rupee cannot be revalued under the circumstances. The Government has committed the greatest blunder of the day. Lack of common sense has brought about this devaluation. The Government of the day must apply its mind in a proper direction to see that our country does not follow the course of the South American countries and devaluation followed by devaluation will not be the order of the day so far as our country is concerned.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Sir, judging from the substitute motions before us, one can see that in considering the present economic situation in the country, what the members have uppermost in their mind is the Government's action of devaluation. I shall begin my remarks by saying that I am one of those who support devaluation and do so with the conviction that there was no other alternative if a permanent injury to the economy is to be avoided.

I have listened to Mr. Masani's long but not very relevent speech. He dealt with devaluation as if it was a matter of politics. We all know that a political approach will not help in an understanding of the subject. We know also that essentially devaluation is a question of economics of international finance. Devaluation becomes necessary when a certain economic situation obtains in the country. It is also not reasonable to say or to expect that there should have been consultations on this question with other parties.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषय जिस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध रखता है उस मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित कोई भी मंत्री यहां नहीं है ।

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): श्री मनु भाई शाह यहां हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: वह आपस में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनु भाई शाह): मैं आगे आ जाता हूं ।

Shri V. B. Gandhi: It was the duty of the Government to take a decision on devaluation and that duty has been well discharged. We would not therefore blame the Government either for taking the decision or for not sharing it with others. But some blame does go to the Government on other grounds.

For instance, the Government should have taken steps to educate public opinion on questions of currency, foreign exchange and such other allied subjects. While speaking on annual budgets in this House, for a number of years I have been pleading for the appointment of a Currency Commission which could review the whole subject of currency and thus lead to educating public opinion in this country on this subject. We have really done nothing of the kind. In the last 40 years we have had no review or no enquiry made in our currency and foreign exchange question, whereas during the same 40 years in a country like the United Kingdom there were three very high-powered committees which went into the subject of currency and banking—Committee like Cunliffe Committee, McMilan Committee and Radcliffe Committee. They were all very high-powered committees and some of their reports are classic in this subject. I would suggest or, I should say, it would be interesting to consider if there would be some advantage in having some kind of an enquiry into our currency problem even now. That would of course be a *post mortem* but, perhaps, it would still be of some value.

I have said that devaluation becomes necessary when certain economic situations obtain in the country. Let us see what those situations are. For instance, when the balance of payment deficits continue to recur over a period of years devaluation may be considered. When the price level in the country is out of tune with the price levels generally of major countries with which we have trade then also devaluation may be considered. Thirdly, when the cost structure in our country becomes a high cost structure and we are unable to compete in the international markets, then that is a point where devaluation will have to be considered. When our commitments on account of external debt increase beyond our capacity to pay, we have to start thinking about some remedy. Fifthly, when we find ourselves short of foreign exchange to meet our commitments, even after taking account of such external aid from friendly countries which we have been receiving—we have actually received, as you know, since our planning began, something over 10 billion dollars or over Rs. 5,170 crores—and also after taking into account such assistance that we can claim—I say 'claim' deliberately—from institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, when we are confronted with a situation of this kind, then a decision to devalue becomes important and almost urgetn. Having devalued, we can start reviving our trade at the new and lower rate of exchange which is more realistic and more equitable.

Let us see what exactly is involved when we talk of devaluation. What really happens when a currency is devalued? There is, in the first place, a reduction in the external value of the rupee. But this reduction in the external value of the rupee need not affect the domestic prices at home. So far as the domestic prices are concerned, both by hypothesis and in theory and also in the experience of other countries, they could remain unaffected for quite some period. We want to see, therefore, what really happens when we devalue. We shall take a simple illustration.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

In 1949, when the pound was devalued and we also followed suit, we decreed that 18·66 grammes of gold would buy a hundred Indian rupees. That is an important fact to remember. Let us see, if in New York,

[Shri V. B. Gandhi

18·66 gramems of gold or 100 Indian rupees could buy, say, a hundred pounds of potatoes in 1949, they could do that in 1966—that is, after 17 years. We find that in New York the same amount of gold—18·66 grammes—would buy hundred pounds of potatoes today.

Mr. Chairman: Even after 17 years?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am saying generally, approximately.

Now the situation in London, in Ottawa, in Berlin and other countries where the economy is well-managed would be about the same. In those countries, the equivalent value of Rs. 100 or 18·66 grams of gold will buy 100 lbs. of potatoes. In New Delhi in 1949 one hundred Indian rupees would have purchased 100 lbs. of potatoes. But in 1966 one hundred Indian rupees in New Delhi would buy something like 60 lbs. of potatoes, and yet we insist that the other countries with which we have trade relations should pay us 18·66 grams of gold for one hundred Indian rupees which we know now buy only 60 lbs. of potatoes in India. That is the basic situation which we have to try to understand. Understandably enough, that creates a sense of unfairness when we use our sovereign power to fix our rate of exchange and ask other countries to accept this old rate of exchange which is over-valued. The parity, the purchased power parity between the Indian rupee and 18·66 grams of gold has long ago ceased to exist. So, we are left with an untenable position and other countries are left with a sense of unfairness. In a world where we have to ask for international co-operation between countries, this is a situation which the sooner it is remedied the better.

Even though the purchasing power parity between one hundred Indian rupees and 18·66 grams of gold has ceased to exist, we still continue to deal with other countries on the old basis. We could do that only because we were lucky to have in the world today institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It is because we have these institutions which have been doing excellent work in regulating the orderly conduct among the countries of the world in respect of currency and which have been able to stabilise the currencies of the countries of the world. But for these two institutions I am sure we would have had to devalue long ago, and perhaps devalue more than once.

Many countries have had to devalue. We need not be particularly sensitive on this point. Important countries like even the United States of America had to devalue for certain other reasons in 1933. Socialist countries had to devalue, capitalist countries had to devalue and countries like the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia had to devalue.

The question that we have to ask ourselves is: can we expect that there will be revival of trade and recovery of economic progress after devaluation. The answer to that question is "yes". These revival and recovery have been achieved time and again by other countries and, so far as we are concerned, we are fairly well placed on the road to recovery and progress because of the massive investments of the last three Plan periods that we have behind us.

Lowering the exchange rate between the dollar and the rupee or the pound and the rupee does not involve any question of any country's prestige. Our prestige can be preserved if we are able to achieve a higher rate of economic growth. Our prestige can be preserved if we are able to meet our repayment obligations without difficulty.

I will mention just one instance here, of what happened in Germany

in 1923. The German currency depreciated to an extent unheard of. It is unbelievable. In 1923 I happened to be in New York. I was a student in the university. The German currency then so depreciated that in the city of New York some people were peddling German Government currency notes of the value of 100 million marks for 5 and 10 cents, that is, just 4 annas or 8 annas. That is a fact of history and not fiction. From a situation of that kind Germany was able to recover. It did not take Germany very long. Industrially, Germany advanced; militarily, Germany became very powerful under Hitler; economically also Germany became a prosperous nation. That was possible because we do not live by currency notes which Governments print; we live by other qualities that the people have, their skill, their industry, the resources with which the country is endowed. These are the basic factors of economic recovery and prosperity. Now, Russia, Austria and other countries have had to take their turn also. In this case we have to thank the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for the excellent work that they are doing in regulating the value of the currencies of the world.

One last word. It is suggested that we devalued under the influence of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Just to make that point clear, I would say categorically that we would have had to devalue even if the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were not in existence; we would have been compelled to devalue by the circumstances, by the situation of our economic position *vis-a-vis* other countries.

Mr. Chairman: He will close now.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will close in two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: One minute more.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Thank you, one minute will do.

Mr. Chairman: I know, you are making good points and you will require more time.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Before I close, I will only invite the House to remember that we have our relations with these institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; in fact, we were among the founder-members of the two institutions. We were the signatories to the Bretton Woods conference which made the beginning of these two institutions. We rank fifth among the countries of the world by reason of our contribution and subscription. To the World Bank we have subscribed 800 million dollars and to the International Monetary Fund, we have subscribed 600 million dollars. We have a seat on the Board of Governors of the World Bank and we also hold an executive directorship in the Fund.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक प्रस्ताव था जिस को सब्स्टिट्यूट मोशन कहते हैं। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं पेश कर दूं।

सभापति महोदय: क्या आपने मूव नहीं किया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं पहले नहीं कर सका था।

सभापति महोदय: इस को पीछे देखेंगे।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, is not here. He was eloquent enough to repeat the basic concepts of our policy for the socio-econmic reconstruction of this country. He spoke for all. He is a confused thinker who probably speaks for all.

Sir, Shri Khadilkar and his friends would agree that devaluation, if it is anything, is a retreat from the very basic concepts of socio-economic thinking, which we have all accepted so to say, and a definite shift, I would

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

say, of our economy in the reverse gear. What is required and what really would have prevented this devaluation, this mess in this country, if there is honesty fidelity to the objective of socialism and its values, is to mould your poliy and keep intact the values and base your programmes accordingly to implement them.

I accuse this Government . . .

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Do not accuse.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I accuse them of committing a fraud on the people of India.

Mr. Chairman: But not Shri Hanumanthaiya.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Hanumanthaiya is far far away from the Government, whatever I know.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Not so far away as you are.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The distance is not much.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have committed a fraud on the people of India. In the manner in which they have taken recourse to devaluation, I think in any other country there would have been public impeachment. They have deceived the people. They have deceived the Parliament. The policy that they are following even today has not been accepted by the very party to which they belong. If they had any regard for democratic traditions, they would have resigned. They would have laid down their office saying, "We have not been able to implement the policies which the Parliament had voted and for which we were in the Government." Even the Congress Working Committee, at whose behest they are here, has not yet been able to accept it.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): The Congress Working Committee never said, "No"; they supported it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They never said, "Yes". My hon. friend, Shri Atulya Ghosh, a treasurer of the Congress Party, cannot say that as yet the Congress Working Committee has said "Yes".

Shri Atulya Ghosh: They have said "Yes".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But whatever has appeared in the press has not been contradicted by the Congress President or anybody in the Congress Party. Whoever has spoken in the Congress Working Committee has spoken against devaluation and it cannot be contradicted because this is a fact. Therefore this Government has no moral right. I would say virtually there is a vote of censure. Even the Congress Parliamentary Party has not endorsed it. Have they passed a resolution? No.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore what we are discussing today is not the policy of any political party here, is not the policy which was accetped by Parliament on the basis of which it has been done, but a policy or a decision dictated by interests which are not of the country. The least that can be said about this is this. Why do I say that the Parliament has been deceived?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Is it not also being opposed by a party which takes dictation from outside?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know which party he refers to. So far as I am concerned, he knows better and the country knows better. We take it from the people of India from no other person. It may be some members of the Congress Party who may be looking to other countries, west or east.

What I want to say is this. Repeatedly in this House questions after question have been put whether there is any consideration for devaluation and here is the reply. On the 17th February the Planning Minister, who intervened because the reply of the Minister of Finance was not sufficient, stated:—

> "There is no question, as far as the Government is concerned of considering the question of devaluation."

When he went to America, there also he said, "I have not travelled 10,000 miles in order to discuss the exchange value of our currency". These are all very truthful statements. My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, whom I know so intimately, I know, is a truthful person; but as money is devalued his values have also been devalued after joining the Congress. This Party professes something, tells something, and does something else. Then, how can Shri Asoka Mehta remain in that party if he does not follow those values?

I want to know this, because till the last moment it was said, "No, we are not doing it". It has been argued that this is such a secret affair that it should not be divulged to anybody, not even to the Cabinet, that the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister or some other Minister are concerned with it and nobody else.

16 hrs.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): And, of course my friend Mr. Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I know what sort of a friend of yours I am.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): But there are other Dwivedys also.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This other Dwivedy creates confusion sometimes in the public mind.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Why do you think you are the only friend?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What was known to every other person was kept secret to the Parliament. Is it a fact that this factor was not considered? It is wrong, it is false, to say that this was not considered by this Government. A dialogue would have been started in this country if these people had published the BELL Commission's Report which was available to them in 1965. The BELL Commission visited this country much earlier. Is it not a fact that this matter was considered by the Government then?

Here is a broadcast, the statement, made by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari as the Finance Minister, not as a private person, before the devaluation, not after the devaluation. He said in a broadcast on July 17, 1965 as follows:

> "Government have considered this question most carefully and are firmly of the view that devaluation is no answer to the problem."

This was Government's decision announced in July, 1965. What happened afterwards? He announced what measures were being taken to strengthen the currency. I will come to that later. But the fact remains that regarding the devaluation, as I stated, nobody was supporting it.

Now, take this report of the Commerce Ministry. My friend Mr. Manubhai Shah is here. Here is the report which was submitted to this Parliament during the last Budget session. Here also, he refers—that was in July, 1965 and this is in March, 1966—to this:

> "Recently, there has been some talk regarding making changes in the value of our currency."

And here the Minister says, 'No', there was no such discussion. Sir, the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Commerce Ministry is the most concerned Ministry with it. All that has been argued in favour of devaluation is that our export trade would increase. Here, they have rebutted this argument. They say, 83 per cent of our export trade is inelastic—there is no question of it. So, it is only a question of 17 per cent for which we are giving all sorts of incentives. Here, after taking into account every aspect of the question of export trade and import trade, this Ministry categorically says:

> "Any change in the value of currency will put up the internal cost of all the products made out of those imports in such a manner that both the living standards and the wage structure of the working classes will be highly distorted and upset."

In spite of all this, has happened. This is also a part of the Government—of course, today's Government is no Government at all; everybody speaks as he likes.

So, this was the advice of the Commerce Ministry which was directly concerned with the export trade and this was a decision of the Government of India announced by the ex-Finance Minister. Then what has led to the devaluation? I would not have disbelieved and would not have questioned the honesty if the Finance Minister or any spokesman of the Government would have told us that the measures contemplated by the then Government of which Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister had been taken but that they failed. The then Finance Minister announced that they were going to take some steps to strengthen the currency. What are those steps? They were to take recourse to heavy import duties, export subsidies, export incentives and the deficit financing. All these factors were suggested. But was anything done? Within this course of a few months was anything done in that regard? Nothing at all. I will quote Mr. Iengar, the ex-Chairman of the Reserve Bank. His statement may be taken as authoritative as anyone else's. He has said that none of these measures was taken by this Government to strengthen the currency because, he says:

> "this involved bold political decisions which unfortunately were not forthcoming."

Mr. Khadilkar should know this. Mr. Iengar has said further:

> "It was necessary that the administration concerned with the operation of the whole battery of controls and incentive schemes should be prompt and efficient."

This also was not the case.

Thirdly—this is the most important thing—he says:

> "It was necessary that the trading community who are the beneficiaries of incentive schemes should have a reasonable decorum of honesty . . ."

The trading community did not extend their help and this Government failed to discipline the States which took overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. There was no cut in the non-developmental expenditure. Only promises were made and never were they kept up. Gradually they drifted; it was a deliberate drift. I say it is a conspiracy. The Indian capitalists, the monopolists, in league with foreign interests and with the support of this Government have committed this fraud on the people of India.

Shri Tyagi: How does he come to this conclusion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is very simple logic, Mr. Tyagi. There is no other argument.

They talk of self-generation and taking off and as it happens, taking

off with defective economy means accidents, like our Caravelle. There was no attempt to make the economy self-generating. There were more and more attempts to depend on foreign capital, foreign trade and foreign money, but there was no attempt in any sector, either industry or agriculture, to make the country self-sufficient.

We started a process. My friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, has again to be congratulated on that. Because in 1956 in his report—the report of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee report—he suggested that for decades to come this country has no alternative but to go on importing, importing and importing foodgrains and the import has amounted to—I do not want to waste the time in quoting figures—crores of rupees for foodgrains. We have to depend on the American PL 480. This process has started. It is no use now saying that it is not on account of past mistakes. I would say that this started from the very beginning from the Second Five Year Plan, the deficit financing has further increased since then. Pandit Nehru, because he was professing socialism, was at least able to prevent this influence, although he was not able to break it. But here it will go on record that his successor, his daughter, when she became the Prime Minister, was bold enough to surrender to the interests of capitalists and to bid good bye to the professions of socialism.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Member like to take all the time allotted for his Party?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Three days are there. There is no question of dividing the time. I will take some more time.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not inspired by the interest of our nation. I would again point out what the state of our economy today is. Take the question of price stabilisation. Often they go on repeating that they are going to stabilise prices. But how have they stabilised the prices? They have themselves admitted that there was an 80 per cent increase in prices. But yesterday when they came out with the supplement to the Economic Survey, they only said that there had not been any marked increase in prices after devaluation. I do not know where from they have got these figures. But here is a review made and published which says that:

> "Retail prices of a host of essential consumer goods, even those without an import content...."

—mark the pharse 'even those without an import content'—

> "....have risen by anything between 5 and 30 per cent during the first fifty days of the devaluation. Family budgets have gone up by 10 to 15 per cent during this period.".

Again, the report goes on to point out that prices at Calcutta, Bombay and all other places, even vegetable prices, had increased.

I would like to ask whether even now Government are really taking any steps to check the rise in prices. Again, the Planning Commission itself has come out with a report about shortfalls in our economy. That is the state of our economy today in all respects. Will Shri Manubhai Shah, for instance, tell us that after this devaluation, our exports have increased?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He would not tell us today, but later on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are physical shortfalls in all respects.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He may wait.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Again, what is our rate of growth? The rate of growth is only 16 per cent as against 30 per cent which was the target.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Again, look at the unemployment problem. You may say that the *per capita* growth has increased. But what about unemployment? From 8 million before the Third Plan, the figure has now come to 13 million. So, the state of our economy is such that the miseries of the common man, have increased, and it has also been admitted by the reports of the Planning Commission that the economic condition of the poorer and weaker sections of the community has become worse. If that be so, then who are the beneficiaries? It is only a few persons at the top who have reaped the benefit, and the economic disparity has grown. So, it is neither socialism nor economic progress. That is very clear from all aspects. I would even have understood if there had been no progress but it is stagnation also. We are going back actually. My hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani was accusing that Government were going the Stalinist way. I would tell you that I would prefer the American way or the Stalinist way or any other way, if it is a way actually.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Except the Indian way.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But my grouse is that these people are not following any way at all. Actually they have started gradually following Shri M. R Masani's way, which they do not admit; but Shri M. R. Masani's complaint is that they cannot do even this efficiently, which probably he thinks he wil be able to do better if he comes to power, and they are paving the way for him.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: We follow the Gandhian way.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Oh! Oh!

They are helplessly and completely at the mercy of the capitalists. That is what I would like to say. Again, there are regular attempts to pressurise the Government from the side of the capitalists in this regard. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has come out with statements after statements suggesting how to get over this difficulty.

Let us take food production. We are thinking of socialist planning for self-sufficiency in food production. We are advocating ceiling on lands and we are talking of land reforms. But no longer will they talk about this. Do you think that either the Planning Minister or the Finance Minister will ever talk of such a thing now? Do you think they will talk of rationing now? They would not talk of any such thing, because they are now thinking of introducing joint-stock companies in agriculture.

That is, our capitalist friends wi'l now operate in the rural Sector also. They depend on Birlas and Tatas and their friends completely. The public sector, however much they may say, is not going to expand. They are depending on American support.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We are depending on American as well as Russian assistance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: An unnecessary interruption.

Is it not a fact that the Americans withdrew their support to Bokaro because they said they would not invest money in any industry which is a public sector industry. Their point was 'Whatever help and aid you get from us, you must give to the private sector'. And they depend on America. So the pattern is very clear, where they are going. That is why they have had to compromise on the fertiliser deal. I do not wish to go into details.

In such an economic situation, what was necessary was regulated control. But here the process of decontrol has started, one by one, cement, fertiliser and so on. And what do the capitalists shoult today? They say, 'the only way you can succeed is by giving full freedom of operation to free enterprise'. That is what they want, and that is

what Government are doing. That is why in the name of socialism, they are proceeding to a free economy, which this country has rejected and which this country would never accept. This matter will be decided at the polls.

Even today, I will ask the Government: can they make a forthright declaration that they will discard deficit financing? Can they say that we are going to abolish the managing agency system, which is another inter-locking device and a capitalist manoeuvre to have their influence in the economy? And what about the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report? Even that has been put in cold storage. Are they prepared to say, so far as the credit institutions are concerned, that 'we shall nationalise banks and socialise export trade? Are they prepared to do that? If they do that, I would say that devaluation was resorted to with a view to help our economy, to further the socialist economy. But that is not so. This is the beginning of the process of our losing our economic freedom also. It is not socialism, nor economic progress. We have lost territorial integrity; under this Government we have lost chunks of our territory which are still in enemy hands. Now even the economic freedom is in jeopardy, complete jeopardy.

So much has been said that it has not been done under foreign pressure. They say 'no pressure'. They are very allergic to the word 'pressure'. I would quote from a document. Of course, this was made available to the members of the Congress Working Committee, but not to Members of Parliament. I have got whatever of it was published in the press. I have particularly chosen the report appearing in *The Patriot* because it will truthfully and faithfully report the Prime Minister. The document was circulated among the members of the Congress Working Committee. This is regarding devaluation. There the Prime Minister says that there was no pressure.

Dr. M. S. Aney: When was it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This has appeared on the 6th July. The meeting must have taken place on the 5th; I do not know the exact date.

But here the Prime Minister says:

> "The IMF had been advising us for sometime to devalue formally".

No pressure, but advice. "When there was a pause in aid, the IMF argued still more strongly in favour of *de jure* devaluation" that is what she said. This was advice, strong advice but no pressure. Then, "the world bank economists"—this is the Prime Minister speaking. I am not saying this—were also in favour of a realistic exchange rate." In the end she says: "In the light of such concreted advice we had to reckon with the possibility that aid for the Fourth Plan may not gather momentum unless we are prepared to formalise a situation in regard to the exchange rate which was already developed in practice. This was concerted advice strong advice,. no pressure. They can never yield to pressure. Even in this country they do not do a thing without pressure. This pressure is now yielding to foreign pressure and this is a matter of great concern to this country. As I said in the beginning, I will repeat again, I would not mind if for the sake of progress, because we want economic progress as fast as anything, the Government admits that it is not possible for them to develop this economic by executing policies adopted so long in favour of a socialist economy, that it has failed and they can do it only in another way and the only way to progress and prosperity in this country is the way the Americans have gone or the Russian have gone; if they say so, I can understand that. But this policy of hotch potch and drift is a policy which leads this country not to anything but to chaos, to revolution. There is a monolithic party which utilises the governmental power to suppress the people from giving a verdict against them. If they were honest, when there was this problem they could wait for a few months, till the general elections to put it before the people. They

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

dare not do that. With governmental machinery at their command they want to influence the elections, get the votes and come to power. If they are honest let them resign; let there be free elections in this country; let them resign six months before the general elections and let the people give a clear verdict whether they approve this policy, whether these policies are for the good of the country. I have no doubt in my mind that if a free choice is given this Government will be overthrown in no time. People themselves will assert for the good of the country for which the lives of millions were sacrificed. Millions are still suffering. You call for sacrifices. People will come forward to sacrifice everything for the country; they came forward when there was a call at the time of the Chinese aggression and again during the Indo-Pakistan war. It is such a situation today. This policy is wrong; it is based on wrong priorities and wrong calculations and is entrusted to wrong men and guilty men; they have failed. We want to correct them. A new leadership is required to correct them a leadership which has faith, which is honest and which has integrity, courage and boldness to face the situation which is going to bring ruin to this country. While discussing the economic situation. I tell you that this Government is today a prisoner in the hands of a few people inside the party and inside the country and they want to remain in power somehow by hook or crook, by c'ique and by manoeuvres. Therefore, they are amendable to the pressures and influences of the capitalists, the monopolists and foreign interests.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय: इसको देखेंगे, एग्जामिन करेंगे।

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard with great respect and attention the speech of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy in which he incidentally referred also to devaluation. He made the point that the Government had deceived Parliament because the Minister concerned had denied the rumour about devaluation. The same point was made earlier by Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Now, I can do no better than to quote from an article in an economic journal which has dealt with this particular point. I quote:

> "It is surely a matter of common sense that every Government must firmly deny its intention to devalue until the moment when it is ready to announce it officially. If a Government refuses to deny a devaluation rumour everybody takes it for granted that a devaluation is imminent. The result would be a sweeping flight from the currency concerned which would force the Government to act before it is ready for acting."

It goes on to say:

> "This means that it is the duty of Ministers to tell a deliberate lie when pressed for making a premature statement on their intention about devaluation. The late Sir Stafford Cripps was subject to much criticism because he repeatedly denied his intention to devalue in 1949. Yet what else could he do? To contend that it would have been Sir Stafford's duty to tell the truth as soon as the Government decided that devaluation was inevitable would mean laying down the principle that any politician or journalist has the right to force the Government's hand to devalue immediately by simply asking a question about devaluation. Such a rule would be the height of absurdity."

But this does not mean that a detailed examination was not carried on within the Government. It is axiomatic that no country likes to devalue unless circumstances force it to. Apart from other factors, the knowledge that each devaluation makes it more difficult to resist the next one is enough to make any Government hold

out against taking such an unwelcome decision to the very bitter end.

This being so, it is perhaps natural that people in this country and abroad expected the Indian Government to fight against devaluation. At any rate, knowledgeable circles both at home and abroad have remarked upon the long battle which the Indian Government put up against the decision to devalue. It has been mentioned here and it has been mentioned outside this House that for years there has been a debate on whether or not the Indian currency should be devalued. Shri Dwivedy himself mentioned that the Bell Mission's report suggested that devaluation should be actively consider by the Government. In 1964, the IMF also tendered the some advice, as Shri Dwivedy mentioned. But he objected to the fact that the IMF should have tendered this advice. He said this was a pressure. Under its constitution, the IMF is obliged to advice the member States regarding the exchange rate of their currencies. If it does not advise them, then, it is not being true to its own charter. Therefore, I do not think that any serious objection can be taken to the fact that the International Monetary Fund, one of whose main functions is to regulate and see to the orderly conduct of international currencies, should take it upon itself to advise the Indian Government on its currency. At the time the Indian Government chose not to accept this advice—this very fact shows that while advice can be tendered by the IMF, it was for the Indian Government whether to accept or reject this advice. It did not accept it, and till very recently, it refused to accept it in spite of the advice it tendered. But, Sir, I think no one could refuse to recognise, least of all a responsible Government that though it was possible to refuse devaluation, it was hardly possible to refuse the grave distortions that were being created in the economy due to the disparity in the official and the real value of the rupee. While the national product was rising, it required more and more of imports. But the exports were not rising correspondingly and it came to a situation where each new addition to production, instead of narrowing down the gap between the demand and availability of foreign exchange only served to widen that gap further. It came to a position where it was more profitable to sell in the protected internal market than to export. It came to a position where it was more profitable to import than to use indigenous substitutes. These facts cannot be denied, even though devaluation could be denied for some time.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Dwivedy was asking what steps did the Government take to strengthen its currency? The Finance Minister, in his statement this morning, gave a long list of the steps that were taken and I do not want to repeat them. He referred to the raising of the tariff walls and import duties; he referred to incentives for export. I think he referred to the National Defence Remittance Scheme, which in effect purchased foreign exchange at a high premium. In short, selective devaluation was imposed over a wide field. In spite of this, the foreign exchange gap did not narrow down. I think at least Rs. 400 crores had to be found to make both ends meet. Whatever else one might say about devaluation, this fact of the situation cannot be denied and this situation was fast coming to a head. With the shortage of foreign exchange continuing, industrial production was grinding to a halt and the danger of unemployment was rising. Meanwhile, the IMF had not changed its original opinion and was continuing to press for devaluation. This is the whole situation as it developed.

I think even friends opposite who criticise the Government must recognise that a very serious situation did exist, which called for immediate and urgent remedical action.

An hon. Member: And bold also.

Shri K. C. Pant: Nobody said that this action was not bold; on that score, there has been no citicism.

When they suggest that devaluation should not have been resorted to, I think it is their duty to tell the country exactly what should have been done, because it is not an isolated decision. It is a decision which would have been followed by certain consequences on the economy, on its rate of growth and ultimately on the welfare of the people.

Mr. Masani this morning referred to the fact that a bargain had been made. If a bargain had been made, I think the proof of this would have been that by now the 900 million dollars about which there is so much talk would have been available to us. The very fact that this foreign aid which we so badly need has not come to us at the same time as devaluation and the very fact that we are still looking for it—frankly we are sorry we have not got it—these go to establish that there was no bargain. We might have accepted certain advice which we thought was good for us, but there was no bargain. Otherwise, that money would have been received by now.

As I was saying, our friends opposite owe it to the country and to the people to suggest their alternative to devaluation, so that there can be a serious discussion on various alternatives. What are the alternatives suggested? . One of them is that even though we can get aid, we should do without it. Anybody who knows our repayment liabilities—leaving aside other things, we have to provide for about Rs. 300 crores a year during the fourth plan period towards our repayment liabilities—anybody who knows this will ask, where are they going to come from? What are we going to do about the expectations of our people? How are we going to meet them? All these questions are there.

Mr. Masani said, reduce the plan or do without it. There are so many schemes which are under way, which have got to be completed. There is the question of planning for resources. There is the whole structure which we have built up over the years which requires to be carried forward, which has its own momentum. Can Mr. Masani seriously suggest that suddenly the entire economic process should be dislocated by giving up planning? I hardly think these are serious alternative suggestions. I do not expect friends opposite to agree among themselves—perhaps it is impossible. Even so, the various alternatives that they can suggest, let them suggest those alternatives and let the country decide.

It has been said that the disadvantages of devaluation will begin to operate immediately while the advantages of devaluation like increase of exports and production will follow after a certain time lag. This is quite true, and looking at it from this point of view may I say, Sir, if anybody has reason to complain against this decision then it is the Congress Party, coming as it did in a pre-election year. After all, by pointing out this fact that the advantages of devaluation will not follow within the next year or so what the Opposition groups are in effect doing is to pay an unconscious tribute to the Government for having put national interests above party interests. Had the Government thought only in terms of party interests what would have been easier for the Government than to follow the time honoured course of drift at least till the election time. Nothing could have stopped it from doing so. Yet it undertook to take a very difficult decision at a very difficult moment.

Unfortunately, the courage of the Government was not adequately matched by its foresight. One would have expected that the Government would have come out with a detailed and integrated blueprint of follow-up

steps at the same time as it came out with the announcement regarding devaluation. These steps cover a very wide ground. Devaluation itself is not going to solve any problem. The success of devaluation depends on the success of follow-up steps. Therefore, it was absolutely vital that these should have been put into motion at the same time as devaluation. Though there can be no parallel between the United Kingdom and ourselves, there is a lesson in the drastic steps taken by the British Government to save the pound. As far as we are concerned, the follow-up steps have been coming in driblets, and I hope very soon a blueprint will emerge on which we can comment.

So far as the basic ideas are concerned, the first and foremost among the follow-up steps is the need to boost production, to check prices, to create surpluses for export. So the foremost priority should be accorded to the production of essential commodities for the common man, so that prices can be kept under control, and of items for export and items that lead to import substitution. The need for stepping up agricultural production is so obvious that it does not need to be repeated. But I would only say that water and fertiliser are the two key inputs in this sphere. In industry priority should be given to utilising existing capacity and then to completion of projects in hand. Among the new projects preference should be given to those which will yield quick returns though—and I would emphasise this—exceptions may have to be made in the case of selected heavy industries in order to strike a happy balance between consolidation and the need to maintain the momentum and thrust of planned economic growth.

There was quite a lot of sarcastic reference by Shri Masani to the fact that the Prime Minister had made certain critical references about the public sector. He chose not to inform this House that these references were made in a particular context. The Prime Minister was addressing the General Managers of public undertakings whom she had called together for the specific purpose of energising them to produce better results for the country. An the one hand Shri Masani is disappointed by the results of the public sector, on the other hand he takes objection to the fact that the Prime Minister as the chief executive of the Government, who is responsible ultimately for the functioning of these public undertakings, makes a serious efforts to see that these public undertakings function better and though, self-introspection or self-criticism, if you like, points out the difficulties in the public sector. What other way could the public sector improve? And what is Shri Masani's objection to this, I fail to understand. I think he could have well objected to the fact that this had not been done earlier, because then the public sector would have functioned better even before this.

Then I have to point out one of the basic defects that has crept into our economy over the years. Our economy has become a kind of protected market and the private sector functioning in this protected market over all these years has lost its dynamism to compete in the international markets. It is protected from foreign competition through tariff walls and it is protected inside the country from competition by the cost plus formula of the Tariff Commission. This is one of the basic defects that has crept in and it is slakening the muscles of our industrial enterprises. It is high time that the world prices should become the guiding point of our cost and price structure. We are at the beginning of industrialisation and it is now that we must attend to this particular aspect. We must utilize the economy of scale in planning new units. We have the excellent example of Japan in cutting

[Shri K. C. Pant]

costs to the very bone. Government must reconsider taxes which go to raising agricultural and industrial prices at the base and, if necessary, apply them at other points so that it is not necessary to tax them at the base and then give subsidy for exports and so on, which produces distortions. Our scientists and technicians should be given a free hand. I am afraid that they are, by and large, not trusted as much as they should be in this country. Their initiative is curbed, their creativity is curbed. They are capable of producing the kind of creativity that we need if they are given a free hand. Why should we permit a system in which we have to pay several times over for the import the same know-how? Every incentive, I feel, should be given to the development and application of indigenous know-how.

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The main criticism regarding devaluation, so far as it affects the common man, is that it may lead to increase in prices. Now, it is perfectly true that there should be no more increase in prices than is warranted by the composition of the imported elements in our products. But whether the prices are increasing on account of devaluation or otherwise makes no difference really to the man who buys the goods. So, the Government should seize the opportunity provided by devaluation to hold the price line. At least the prices of essential commodities should be kept under control, because it may be a little difficult under the circumstances to extend this control over the whole range of goods.

One root cause of rising prices is deficit finacing and non-productive expenditure. The Government have announced certain anti-inflationary measures. They should carry them through with a firm hand, not as in the past in regard to States. The States must exercise greater monetary and fiscal discipline. The budgets must be balanced at the Centre and the States. There should be ruthless curtailment in non-productive expenditure. In this we should draw a lesson from the recent statement of Mr. Wilson. The Government should set an example of austerity to drive home the point. Big buildings can be postponed. No Indian, certainly no official, should travel first class while flying abroad or live in five star hotels which cost us foreign exchange. Missions abroad should reduce expenses to the extent they can.

Money is one aspect of prices. The other aspect is availability of goods. When there is paucity of goods and services, even if you check inflation you do not completely check the tendency of prices to rise. The perfect solution to the problem of prices is to produce enough goods to meet the demand. But this takes time. So, we have to accept that in our economy shortages are going to remain for a long time to come for various items. We cannot possibly tackle this problem in a hurry. So, while we should encourage public and private productive efforts to overcome these shortages, or to cut them down, we must see to it that no quarter is given to speculative activity which fattens on shortages. Otherwise, even if inflation is curbed, the danger will remain that speculators will use every likely or marginal shortage to push up the prices.

The Government must take stern action against these speculative elements. Shri Trivedi earlier referred to this but, I think, even he cannot really deny the existence of speculative tendencies and the harm that flows from them. So, it is necessary to curb these elements. If speculators are allowed to get away with windfall profits, not only will the price line jump but honest effort will

be at a discount. This is one of its other disadvantages. If necessary, the Union Government should take powers under the Essential Commodities Act to launch action against hoarders and black-marketers in all the States along the lines of the Punjab administration.

In this context, while welcoming the liberalisation of imports as a necessary step to energising production and for utilising idle capacity, particularly in priority industries, I hope the Government is guarding against the possibility or speculative stockpiling of imported goods. A conscious effort has to be made to suppress the hunger of imported goods in this country. The swadeshi spirit has to be recaptured and this is not a slogan; it has to be given a certain meaning. There is no excuse to allow the sale of cotton goods made from imported cotton inside the country.

Self-reliance too is talked about every day. One of the most painful lessons of devaluation was that we had become soft and flabby through dependence on foreign assistance. On this, I think, there is no disagreement in this House. So long as foreign aid is in the form of a helping hand which lightens the load on a nation and speeds it forward on its way, to to that extent it is welcome; but when foreign aid becomes a crutch, the muscles become slack and the nation's independent motive power is reduced. The time has, therefore, come for the focus to be on efforts to do away with foreign aid as early as possible.

It cannot be done today or tomorrow; it will be utterly unrealistic and dishonest to suggest that we can straightaway do without it. But the honest thing would be to make a beginning today, to steel our hearts against raising foreign loans or assistance beyond the absolutely essential minimum. If you really want to convince our people that we mean business in this, a small beginning but a significant beginning should be made even today by setting aside a part of the imported foodgrains to form the nucleus of a buffer stock by adopting measures of discipline and austerity.

But this can only be done if we get full-co-operation from the Opposition parties. If Opposition parties go about the country and tell the people to have food riots or other things, it is impossible for this country to resort to the kind of austerity measures which will be necessary. If we are to do this and if we are to progressively decrease our dependence on foreign food—this is a matter on which there is agreement on all sides there should be co-operation from all sides if we are going to take this country forward.

I should like to add that self-reliance is not the same thing as self-sufficiency. We live in an interdependent world and we must not allow temporary difficulties to come in the way of continous inflow of modern science and technology which alone can transform our society and tackle our deep-seated economic problems.

There has been criticism of planning of the last 15 years. But may I remind the critics that this planning has given us modern plants, modern industry, our power and irrigation, modern transport and communications system, first-class scientific institutions, like the Atomic Energy Commission, our technological institutions and what-not. I can go over the whole field. Whether the currency is devalued or not, these achievements are not devalued. This is the real strength of a nation. Even if we resorted to deficit financing for building up this essential strength of the nation, for widening and deepening the industrial base of the country, for bringing it to a stage where it can become a self-generating economy and advance into the future with greater confidence, I do not think that it is proper for anybody in this country today to sap the con-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

fidence of the people by denying them the satisfaction of having made these achievements.

It was a national plan. Even granted that we could not produce as much as we ought to have, considering the resources that we put into the plans, the achievements were considerable. To forget entirely the achievements and to criticize the plans is really to sap the morale of the people at the very foundation. I would submit to friends like Shri Dwivedy that at least he, who believes in planning and in this approach to our economic problems, must take a balanced view of the achievements of the plans. Criticize it by all means. We all criticize those aspects of it which have not produced results. But has he the political sagacity, because it is something in which he believes as much as we do, not to condemn planning outright and to make it possible for the Government to carry the plans forward with greater confidence.

The point has been made that we are over-ambitious in our planning and that we lived beyond our means. Well, I think, one will have to accept that. But we accept it without any apology. The basic problems of this country, the economic problems, the social problems the centuries of poverty, illiteracy, backwardness and all the rest of it—do we not have to fight all that? Do we not have to take measures to remove these within a reasonable period of time? Is it possible in a democracy to tell the people to expect a better life after 50 years or 100 years or 150 years? We had to plan over ambitiously and I am proud that we did it. We made mistakes and those mistakes should be removed. If the mistake is to be made even tomorrow, we should err on the side of over-ambitious plans because we cannot deny the aspirations of the people for very long and we must tell them quite clearly that the burden has to be borne to day so that the better tomorrow can come a little quicker and not too far off in the future. That is absolutely essential if democracy is to be saved in this country.

Finally, I would submit with all respect to the critics of devaluation that now that devaluation has come about, it is a fact we have all to learn to live with regardless of whether we agree with it or not, and it is not only a fact that we have to live with, but it is a fact that we have to make the most of, that we have to turn to the advantage of this country, and the need of the hour is for all of us cooperate to this end. To the extent the friends opposite will be willing and able to resist the temptation to make political capital out of devaluation, to the extent that they will rise to the occasion by helping to create a mood of single-minded national purpose to consolidate the gains of devaluation, to that very extent will they render a signal service to the nation in an hour of difficulty and that is what we expect of all of them who agree with us on the basic approach to economic matters.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आपका हुकम हो तो मैं अपना प्रस्ताव रख दूं ? चेयरमैन ने जो उस समय आसीन थे मेरे साथ वादा किया था कि मैं पेश कर सकता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त आप गैर हाजिर थे । एक श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी का भी आया है । श्री एम ० एन० द्विवेदी ने आज कहा था कि जो गैर-हाजिर है उनके प्रस्तावों को न लिया जाय । अब आप चाहते है कि आप को ले लिया जाए ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी प्रार्थना यही है कि इसको ले लिया जाए ।

श्री त्यागी : गलती से वाक आउट कर गये थे ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There should be no change in the decision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रस्ताव को पेश करने दें या बोलने के लिए समय दें ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He may be permitted to speak.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त मैंने कहा था जो गैर हाजिर हैं और जिनको मैंने बुलाया है और जिन के प्रस्ताव थे उनको मैं नहीं लूंगा । उनके प्रस्तावों को मैं अब मंजूर नहीं करूंगा ।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : प्रस्ताव को भले ही नामंजूर कर दें लेकिन दो मिनट बोलने के के लिए दे दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक और भी श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी का आया है। ठाकुर साहब उस वक्त वह इत्तिफाक से गैर हाजिर थे और उन्होने कहा है कि उनको इस बात का अफसोस है और उनको अब इजाजत दी जाए एक आपका आया है और आप कह रहे हैं मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि जो गैर हाजिर हैं उनके प्रस्तावों को मैं नहीं लूगां !

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He may be permitted to speak.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let that decision stand.

Mr. Speaker: But there is another new one that I have received.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I may tell you frankly that this is for the first time that the notice of a motion approving the economic policy was given and other amendments were there and the question of this request now comes because the person concerned was absent and that motion was not moved. I think it will be be proper at this moment to revise your decision, whether it is the new one or the old ones.

Mr. Speaker: This should be distinguished. I had not said that I would not admit any other or in any case I would not condone any delay because that has always been done. The amendments are received late, and particularly about the approval of the policy, they have been admitted in all cases. What I said was that I would not take up the motions of those who were absent and I stick to that even now. But about the new one, there is no bar that I should not condone because it has come late.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can you take a motion at the fag end of the day? Already you have admitted a new motion which copy has not yet been given to us, although we have spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Motions for approval have always come after the debate has started and gone on some time, and they have been admitted always.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Motions of disapproval cannot be entertained. How can motions of approval be admitted? Do they come in a special category? You say that motions of approval have always been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Approval or disapproval, whatever it might be.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a special case. You will be doing a great injustice to the Opposition if you accept this.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Dwivedy also cautioned me that the motions of those who were absent are not to be admitted.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are not contending that there is a bar to your allowing this. Our submission is that considerations of propriety and expediency might prevail and it may not be allowed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No motion for approval should be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot agree. No motion for approval or disapproval should be accepted simply because it comes late?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): If the amendments are in order, how can they be disallowed?

Mr. Speaker: When once the debate has started, then it does not remain with the member that he has got the right to say that because he has given, it must be admitted. That is not there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने पहले भी कभी ऐसा प्रस्ताव आने के बाद और उस पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ हो जाने के बाद किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां बहुत दफा किया है। चर्चा होने के बाद बहुत दफा किया है। इसके बारे में आपको प्रेसीडेंट्स मिल जायेंगे ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You will agree that this will be an exception because we are required to give our amendments 24 hours before. That is the rule which we follow. Here people did not follow that. Even then you accepted a motion given by a member of the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: This morning I admitted that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You accepted a motion tabled by a member of the Congress Party.

Mr. Speaker: Have I rejected any one coming from the Opposition? He says that I have admitted one coming from a member of the Congress Party. Have I rejected any from the Opposition?

So far as delay is concerned, I can condone that and I have always done that. There are so many precedents. I have no objection to condoning the delay. But so far as the motions of those members who remained absent are concerned, I would not allow them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whose amendment are you accepting now?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Vishwanath Pandey's.

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, approves the steps taken by the Government of India thereon...."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It will be wrong to accept it. I will walk out as a protest. It will be wrong to accept it; it will be doing injustice to us, it will be unfair to us, to accept it.

(*Shri Surendranath Dwivedy then left the House.*)

Shri Bade: My amendment was not allowed simply because I was not present in the House. This time an exception is made; a positive motion is accepted simply because it supports the Government. We also protest against this. हमारे साथ इनजस्टिस हो गया है। हमारी एमेंडमेंट्स नामंजूर होती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विरोधी दल वालों के साथ आप बिल्कुल पक्षपात कर रहे हैं। उनकी तो आप ले लेते हैं और जब हमारा चांस आता है तो .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यों ही नहीं कह देना चाहिये कि पक्षपात किया जाता है। आपसे मैंने कहा है कि पहले से प्रेसीडेंट्स ऐसे हैं कि जब कोई इस किस्म के मोशन आते रहे हैं तो हम डिले को कंडोन करते रहे हैं। कई दफा आए हैं, इधर से भी और उधर से भी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे उपस्थित नहीं थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गैर हाजिरी की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : जब लेट आए हैं तो भी आपने मंजूर किये हैं । मैं निकाल कर आपको बता दूंगा । प्रेसीडेंट्स इसके बारे में हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गैर हाजिरी की बात कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, approves the steps taken by the Government of India thereon and urges the Government of India to take effective steps to control the price line and to effect economy at all levels of administration and public expenditure."

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम नहीं चाहते कि आप की आज्ञा का उल्लघंन किया जाये । हम तो आप की आज्ञा को अमर बनाने के लिए यहां बैठ हुए हैं । हम बीच में कोई ऐसी बात पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, जिस से पार्लियामेंट का डेकोरम खराब हो ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The decision that the Finance Minister has taken in devaluing the rupee at the present juncture is one of the boldest and the most honest steps that he could have taken. The criticisms that my hon. friends opposite have made against this measure....

Mr. Speaker: He might continue his speech tomorrow.

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17 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to present the Forty-eight Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.01 hrs.

*PROCUREMENT LEVY SCHEMES OF STATES

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनाज वसूली की योजनाओं के बारे में जो बहस मैं उठाना चाहता हूं, उसको उठाने का कई बार प्रयास हुआ था, लेकिन कोरम और समय के अभाव में वह स्थगित होती रही । इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में सब से पहले मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं : मैं ने इस साल के बजट सत्र के प्रारम्भ में सरकार से सवाल किया था कि क्या उस ने विभिन्न राज्यों की अनाज वसूली की योजनाओं का तौलनिक अध्ययन कर के कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि खाद्य नीति जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में जो आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी करनी चाहिए और उस के सम्बन्ध में एक तालनिक दृष्टि रख कर जो अध्ययन करना चाहिए, सरकार अब तक वह नही कर पाई है ।

मैं ने आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की कि विभिन्न राज्यों में अनाज वसूली के क्या लक्ष्य बनाए गए थे और उन लक्ष्यों को कहां तक पूरा किया गया है । उसी तरह मैंने इस बात की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की कि किस दाम से अनाज वसूला गया और किस दाम से सरकार के द्वारा वह बेचा जा रहा है । लेकिन इन सब बातों के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

है । आज ही मुझे खाद्य मंत्रालय का एक बुलैटिन मिला है—"फूड स्टेटिस्टिक्स" जिस के परिशिष्ट 3 में विभिन्न राज्यों में अनाज वसूली की योजनाओं के स्वरूप के बारे में संक्षेप में कुछ बताया गया है ।

ये जो विभिन्न योजनाएं हैं, इन में मैं कुछ समानतायें पाता हूं और ये जो समान बातें हैं, मेरी दृष्टि से ये सभी खराब बातें हैं । जैसे, काश्तकारों पर यह जो अनिवार्य लैवी लगाई गई है, वह एक एकड़ के आधार पर लगाई है । उदाहरण के लिए आप बिहार राज्य की बात लीजिए । बिहार में पांच एकड़ या उस से अधिक जमीन जिन किसानों के पास है, उन पर साठ किलो प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से लैवी लगाई गई है । एक भी राज्य मुझे ऐसा नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है, जिस में काश्तकारों की आवश्यकताओं को देख कर और उन को पूरा करने के बाद कोई लैवी लगाई गई हो ।

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

सभी जगह लैवी एकड़ के आधार पर लगाई गई है । मान लीजिए कि सरकार पांच एकड़, तीन एकड़ या एक एकड़ की सीमा बांध देती है और कहती है कि उस से ज्यादा जिन किसानों के पास भूमि है, वे साठ या पचास किलो के हिसाब से लैवी दें । कुछ कुटुम्ब बड़े होते हैं, उन में ज्यादा सदस्य होते हैं और कुछ कुटुम्ब छोटे होते हैं । इस स्थिति में मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह अनाज वसूली की योजना कैसे चलाना चाहती है । क्या वह काश्तकारों की आवश्कताओं का बिलकुल खयाल नहीं करने वाली है ? पहले तो मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आईन्दा वर्ष के लिए, और भविष्य के लिए, लैवी सम्बन्धी एक समान योजना , या कम से कम समान सिद्धान्त, कायम किये जायें और और किसानों की न्यूनतम आवश्कताओं को मद्दे नज़र रखने के बाद ही किसी भी लैवी योजना को लागू किया जाये ।

कई राज्यों में चावल की मिलों पर लैवी लगाई गई है । सभी राज्यों में अनाज व्यापार पर सरकारी एकाधिकार कायम नही हुआ है, यानी निजी क्षेत्र में भी अनाज का व्यापार चलता है तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कुछ जगह 75 प्रतिशत कुछ जगह 50 प्रतिशत और बिहार जैसे राज्य में केवल साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत लैवी चावल के मिल-मालिकों पर लगाई गई है । तो क्या सरकारी दल और चावल के मिल मालिकों में कोई समझौता हुआ है कि सरकार जो साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत लेना चाहती है, वह तो मिल मालिक निश्चित किये दामों पर उस को दे देंगे और बाकी जितना भी चावल उनके पास बच जाता है, उसको वे ज्यादा दाम पर बढ़कर, या चोर बजारी और काला बाज़ार कर के बेचें, मुनाफा कमायें और उस मुनाफे का एक हिस्सा सरकारी दल को चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मिले ? आखिरकार जब बिहार जैसे राज्य में साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत लैवी लगाई जाती है, तो उसका साफ मतलब होता है कि बाकी जो चावल मिल मालिकों के पास बचता है, उस को वे बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी करके और काला बाज़ार करके बेचने वाले हैं और पैसा कमाने वाले है और ये सब बातें हो रही हैं ।

पहले तो मेरी राय है कि छोटे किसानों पर बिल्कुल लेवी नहीं लगानी चाहिए, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा कम होता है, उन को लगान देना है, कर्जा चुकाना है, मजदूरों को मजदूरी देनी है । इसलिए उन को तो बेचना ही पड़ता है । सस्ता बेचना पड़ता है । जब सरकार ऐसे किसानों पर लेवी लगाती है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ग़लत बात है । जहां तक धान का सम्बन्ध है, जिन लोगों के पास दस एकड़ या उससे कम भूमि है, उन पर तो अनिवार्य लेवी बिल्कुल ही नहीं लगनी चाहिए ।

इस समय वित्त मंत्री भी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और एक दृष्टि से यह बहुत अच्छी बात

है। जहां तक दामों का सवाल है, मैं बिहार का उदाहरण देता हूं। लेकिन यह बात अन्य राज्यों पर भी लागू होती है। जिस समय बिहार में लेवी की योजना जारी की गई, तो अच्छे धान के लिए यह कानून बनाया गया कि जिन के पास पांच एकड़ या उससे अधिक भूमि है, उन को साठ एकड़ के हिसाब से धान देना पड़ेगा और धान का दाम निश्चित किया गया 16 रुपया प्रति-मन म जानता हूं कि उसी समय बिहार की मंडियों में निजी क्षेत्र में, खुले व्यापार में, धान का दाम करीब-करीब 27 रुपये प्रति-मन था। अभी जब मैंने बिहार का दौरा किया, तो कुछ जगह धान का दाम 40 रुपये प्रति-मन, कुछ जगह 42 रुपये प्रति मन और 45 रुपये प्रति-मन तक हो गया था।

शुरू में जबकि सरकार 16 रुपये मन के हिसाब से धान खरीदती रही, उस समय खुले बाजार में भ.व 27 रुपये मन था। तो इस प्रकार सरकार ने एक मन के पीछे किसानों की 11 रुपये की लूट की है। अगर सरकार ने एक लाख मन धान किसानों से लिया है तो उसने किसानों का 11 लाख रुपया लूटा है और आज के हिसाब से तो लैवी के दाम और खुले बाजार के दाम में 24 रुपये और 26 रुपये का फ़र्क हो गया है। सरकार के द्वारा दामों में किसानों की यह लूट की गई है। क्या मैं इस सरकार से पूछ सकता हूं कि वह जिन किसानों से लेवी के द्वारा अनाज वसूल करती है,

क्या उन किसानों को कारखानों में जो चीजें बनती हैं जैसे कपड़ा है, चीनी है, मिल मालिकों से अनिवार्य लैवी के रूप में खरीद कर सस्ते में देने के लिये तैयार हैं जैसे आप ने उन से धान खरीदा ? तो आज दूकानों में जो कारखाने की चीजों के दाम हैं और उन से 50 प्रतिशत, 60 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत कम दाम में किसानों को कपड़ा कहिए, किरासिन कहिए, चीनी कहिए, लोहा कहिए, सीमेंट कहिए, कारखाने में बनने वाली जितनी चीजें हैं, आप बेचने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में मौजूद हैं और उन के मौजूद होने के बाद भी सदन में गणपूर्ति न हो, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि गणपूर्ति करायी जाय और प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हों, उस समय भी सदन में 50 सदस्य न हों तो यह बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किसानों के हितों का ख्याल ज्यादा कीजिए, न कि प्रधान मंत्री का।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let the bell be rung.....Now there is quorum.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि किसानों से आप जबर्दस्ती सस्ते दाम में अनाज वसूल कर रहे हैं तो आप का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि कारखानों में जो चीजें बनती हैं उन को भी सबसिडाइज कर के आप किसानों को वह चीजें दें। अगर यह करने में आप असफल हैं या करने की आप की इच्छा नहीं है तो मैं कहूंगा कि किसानों के दामों की लूट करने का आप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

इस अनाज वसूली की योजना को ले कर बिहार मे और दूसरे राज्यों में कई किसानों के ऊपर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं। इस बीच में रेल राज्य मंत्री बिहार गए थे और उन्होंने बिहार सरकारको यह सलाह मशविरा दिया कि किसानों के खिलाफ इस वक्त जो मुकदमे जारी हैं उन को आप वापिस ले लीजिए और मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर सात आठ महीने के अन्दर आम चुनाव नहीं आने वाले होते तो शायद यह सलाह रेल राज्य मंत्री वहां की सरकार को नहीं देते। तो भारत सुरक्षा कानून को जो कि देश की रक्षा के लिए बनाया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गया उस का किसानों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर के .....

डा० मा० श्री अणे (नागपुर) : सरकार ने क्या किया ? मुकदमे वापस ले लिये या अभी तक चल रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक चल रहे हैं ।

डा० मा० श्री अणे : माना नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं माना । आजकल तो यह सूबेदार केन्द्र की बात थोड़े ही मानते हैं । आजकल तो सूबेदारों का जमाना चल रहा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार तो रह ही नहीं गई ।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल देश की रक्षा के लिए और देश द्रोहियों के खिलाफ होना चाहिए था । लेकिन बिहार में और दूसरे राज्यों में लेवी की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए किसनों को डराने धमकाने के लिए इस योजना का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : किस योजना का ?

श्री मधु लिमये : लेवी योजना का और भारत सुरक्षा कानून का ।

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार खाद्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में अपने ठोस सिद्धान्त सदन के सामने रखे । एक तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो विभिन्न विभागों में देश को आपने बांट दिया है उसके बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे निकल रहे हैं । आप ने गेहूं के विभाग में उत्तर प्रदेश को शामिल तो किया, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बलिया जिले में जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्वी सीमा की ओर है, गेहूं का जो दाम है और बगल में बिहार के जिले में जो दाम है उसमें जमीन आसमान का फर्क है ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : किस जिले में ? नाम बतलाइए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : शाहाबाद में ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : गलत बात आप कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूं कि बलिया जिले में जो दाम हैं और शाहाबाद या छपरा जिले में जो दाम है उसमें जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है । अगर आप नहीं जानते हैं तो अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कीजिए, जानकारी हासिल करिये ।

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि खाद्य नीति के बारे में सरकार ठोस सिद्धान्त सदन के सामने रखे । यह जो विभाग हैं, खाद्य के विभाग, उनको तुरन्त समाप्त किया जाय । सरकार निजी क्षेत्र में अनाज के व्यापार को एकदम रोके । सरकार का जो फूड कारपोरेशन है, या जो सरकार की अपनी मशीनरी है उसके जरिये अनाज वसूली की योजना वह जारी करे । छोटे काश्तकारों के ऊपर कोई लेवी न लगे । जिन लोगों से कम दाम में अनाज वसूल करती हैं उन को कारखानों में जो चीजें बनती हैं वह सस्ते दर में देने का एलान किया जाय । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता था कि यह जो फूड कारपोरेशन आपने बनाया काहे के लिए बनाया ? इस फूड करपोरेशन का अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है वह बहुत ही असन्तोष-जनक है और एक सफेद हाथी की तरह इस के ऊपर हम खर्च कर रहे हैं । लेकिन उससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल रहा है । जो इसके चेयरमैन थे, उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में कोई उत्साह नहीं है और उसके कार्य को खत्म करने का उनके द्वारा प्रयास किया गया है । साथ ही साथ सरकार बताए कि उसकी जो धान वसूली की या अनाज वसूली की योजनाएं

हैं, उन का क्या लक्ष्य था, कितना लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया, और यह जो अनाज इकट्ठा किया गया, उनका इन्तजाम कैसे रखा गया क्योंकि जगह जगह से रपट आ रही है कि सरकार का इन्तजाम इतना खराब है, राशनिंग का हो या इस अनाज को रखने (स्टोर करने) का हो, वह इतना खराब है कि बहुत अनाज बरबाद होता चला जा रहा है। इस तरह की खाद्य के बारे में कोई ठोस नीति सरकार बनावे और उसे समूचे देश के लिये लागू करे ताकि विभागीय नीति का फायदा उठा कर कुछ राज्य सरकारें चने को खरीद कर या दूसरी चीजों को लेकर दूसरे राज्यों को और वहां की जनता को जो लूटने का जो गन्दा कार्य कर रही हैं, वह न हो सके। मैं समझता हूं कि व्यापारी जो लूट करते हैं, उससे यह सरकारी लूट कम खतरनाक नहीं है। आज व्यापारी वर्ग के द्वारा या नौकरशाही के द्वारा जो इस प्रकार की लूट और मुनाफाखोरी देश को समाप्त करने के लिये चल रही है, हम उसके खिलाफ़ हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इसके लिये कोई योजना बना कर सदन के सामने आये।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबेरे मैंने इल्जाम लगाया था कि चने का ट्रांस्पोर्ट रेलवे वैगन के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश से उड़ीसा और उड़ीसा से केरल तक होता है, तो गोविन्द मेनन साहब ने गलत बयानी की थी, यह कह कर कि यह रेल्वे वैगन्ज़ की बुकिंग सरकार द्वारा होती है। लेकिन मैं उनको कह देना चाहता हूं कि व्यापारियों द्वारा रेल्वे वैगन्ज़ की बुकिंग होती है और चने का ट्रांस्पोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश से उड़ीसा को और उड़ीसा से केरल तक हुआ करता है। इसकी सफाई मेनन साहब दें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मुझे भी सवाल पूछने दीजिये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are here for four years. You knew the rules.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल पूछने में आपका क्या बिगड़ता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Notice must be given before the discussion begins.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया था कि मुझे सवाल पूछने दिया जाय। मुझे सवाल पूछने दिया जाय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं।

There is no quorum. I challenge it.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : मैं भी कुछ पूछना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You know the rules. Rules must be observed. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोरम हो गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं पुनः चलेंज करता हूं, कोरम नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Sir....

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। आप राज्य सभा के लोगों को न गिनिये, कोरम नहीं है। इस वक्त सदन में 44 लोग हैं, क्या आप 44 से कोरम मानते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. You are unnecessarily disturbing the proceedings.

Shri Govinda Menon: Sir, the hon. Member was trying to make out that there is no uniformity in the country regarding procurement. I agree with him. No uniformity has been attempted nor is it possible in a country

[Shri Govinda Menon]

like India where conditions differ from State to State. The Governments of various States are adopting different modes of levy and different modes of procurement. I do not think it would be possible to introduce a uniform system throughout India for all the States.

The hon. Member then made the point that small agriculturists should be exempted from procurement, and he thought that ten acres should be the extent for exemption. If that is done, there will be very little to be procured in the States where procurement is going on. I do not think that ten acres should be considered to be a very small acreage so far as agriculturists are concerned. In the State of Kerala, for example, the maximum acreage of land which a family can hold has been laid down as ten acres. Therefore, it would not be possible to exempt ten acres. Various exemptions are given in various States depending upon the conditions prevailing there. For example, in Madras it is one acre holdings that have been exempted and in Kerala two acre holdings have been exempted. In certain other places five-acre holdings have been exempted. This is not a matter on which the Union Government can lay down a uniform policy.

He referred to lower prices. He said that since the small poor agriculturists are constrained to part with their grain at controlled prices a controlled supply of manufactured goods to them at lower prices should be made. This is cutting at the argument which he produced earlier for procurement.

Now, Sir, regarding prices there is some complaint that the prices offered are not remunerative, that the agriculturists are not able to meet the cost of cultivation. Such complaints are arising in certain places. The whole question has now been referred to the Foodgrains Policy Committee and we are expecting a report from that Committee either in August or at the latest in September. The policy to be followed by the different States in the matter of procurement is also one of the matters referred to that Committee. I assure the hon. Member that after the receipt of that report appropriate steps will be taken by the Government to lay down policies which will be suitable to the different States.

The hon. Member, Shri Kishen Pattnayak took exception to what I stated in the morning. Although free movement of gram has been prohibited under the law, the Government give permits to traders to move gram from one State to another and when such permits are given it would be necesary for those traders to carry those grams in railway wagons.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Without permits.

Shri Govinda Menon: If gram is being moved without permits, then that is a violation of the law, that is all I can say. If such matters are brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, I hope they will act on it. I would certainly act on it.

This is all, Sir, that I have to say regarding the points that have been raised. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July, 27, 1966/5 Sravana, 1888 (Saka).